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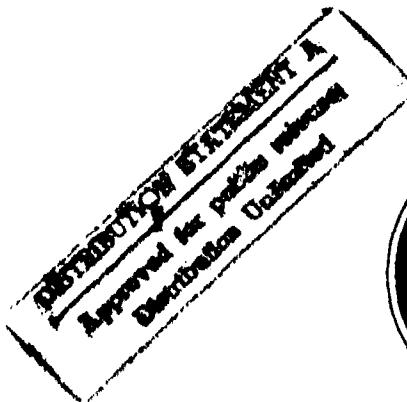


The US Army's Center for Strategy and Force Evaluation

STUDY REPORT
CAA-SR-93-7

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RENEWABLES AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PLANNING STUDY (REEP)



AUGUST 1993



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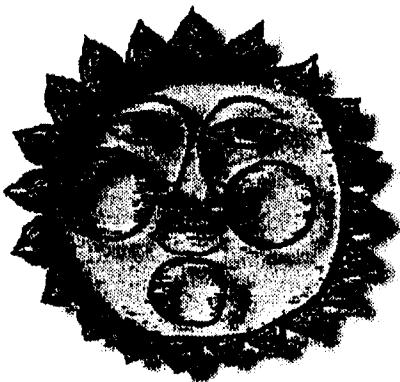
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<p>The purpose of the REEP Study was to develop and apply an analytical methodology for evaluating the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy at Army facilities. The methodology provides a logical framework for integrating and analyzing US energy and environmental policy, Army energy and environmental goals, Army programming and budgeting, and public and private sector funding. The core of the REEP methodology is a multiobjective mathematical programming model that can quickly generate and analyze optimal renewable energy and energy efficiency investment strategies for Army facilities on an annual basis through FY 2005. The model maximizes cost, energy, load, and pollutant savings for individual or combinations of renewable and conservation investments while explicitly considering budget constraints, energy and environmental goals, and economies of scale. REEP was sponsored by the US Army Chief of Engineers.</p>			
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**STUDY REPORT
CAA-SR-93-7**

**Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning Study
(REEP)**



August 1993

**Prepared by
Force Systems Directorate
Mr. Steven B. Siegel, Study Director**

**US Army Concepts Analysis Agency
8120 Woodmont Avenue
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY
8120 WOODMONT AVENUE
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814-2797



01 FEB 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, Attn: DAIM-FDF,
Washington, DC 20310-2600

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of Strategic Initiatives, Attn: CESI, 20
Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20314-1000

SUBJECT: Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning Study (REEP)

1. Reference memorandum, CEHSC-FU-M, 1 June 1992, subject: Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning Study (REEP) - Study Directive.
2. Referenced memorandum requested that the U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) develop and apply an analytical methodology for evaluating the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Army facilities.
3. This final report documents the results of our analysis and incorporates your comments on the final draft report received 29 December 1993. The methodology provides a logical framework for integrating and analyzing U.S. energy and environmental policy, Army energy and environmental goals, Army programming and budgeting, and public and private sector funding. The core of the REEP methodology is a multiobjective mathematical programming model that can quickly generate and analyze optimal renewable energy and energy efficiency investment strategies for Army facilities on an annual basis through FY 2005. The model maximizes cost, energy, load, and pollutant savings for individual or combinations of renewable and conservation investments while explicitly considering budget constraints, energy and environmental goals, and economies of scale. The executive summary found in the report provides an overview of the entire study.
4. CAA expresses appreciation to all staff elements and agencies which have contributed to this study. Questions and/or inquiries should be directed to the Assistant Director, Force Systems Directorate, U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency, 8120 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814-2797, DSN 295-5289.

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RENEWABLE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PLANNING (REEP) STUDY

STUDY
SUMMARY
CAA-SR-93-7

THE REASON FOR PERFORMING THIS STUDY was to develop and apply an analytical methodology for evaluating the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy at Army facilities.

THE SPONSORS were the Assistant Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, and the Associate Chief of Engineers for Strategic Initiatives, US Army Corps of Engineers.

THE OBJECTIVES were to:

- (1) Estimate the energy and cost savings that could result from economic investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Army facilities at selected sites.
- (2) Estimate the costs associated with the economic investment in renewable energy and efficiency in Army facilities.
- (3) Identify potential sources of funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy investment in Army facilities.
- (4) Develop and evaluate investment strategy alternatives for undertaking economic investment in Army facilities.

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY was:

- (1) The timeframe of the analysis was fiscal year (FY) 1994 - FY 2005. Initially, the analysis was to address the period FY 1993 - FY 2010. However, with the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT), emphasis shifted to an energy conservation opportunity (ECO) investment strategy for the period FY 1994 - FY 2005.
- (2) The study considered 49 US Army facilities in the continental United States (CONUS) with annual utility bills greater than \$5 million.
- (3) The study considered renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and measures that were in the research, development, demonstration, and commercialization phases of the product life cycle.
- (4) The study examined application of ECO retrofit measures only.
- (5) Both public and private sector funding sources were examined for ECO investment.

THE APPROACH used in the study was to first estimate the amount of commercially available energy efficiency and renewable energy investment for retrofit applications that would be economically feasible at 49 major Army sites in CONUS. A multiobjective mathematical programming model was then developed that quickly generates and analyzes optimal energy efficient and renewable energy investment strategy for Army facilities on an annual basis through FY 2005. The REEP methodology was demonstrated in support of the Army response to key provisions of the recently enacted Energy Policy Act.

THE PRINCIPAL FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THIS STUDY were that:

- (1) The REEP methodology provides a logical approach for analyzing and integrating US energy and environmental policy, Army energy and environmental goals, Army programming and budgeting, and public and private sector funding. It provides Army energy decisionmakers

and policy analysts with a much needed capability to more accurately and responsively develop and evaluate energy investment programs that are analytically defensible and credible. The methodology is inherently flexible and transferable such that it can readily incorporate changes in data and analytic tools.

(2) The economic potential for investment in 47 ECO at 49 major US Army facilities in CONUS is 16,823,804 millions of British thermal units (Mbtu) of annual energy reduction, 724,128 kilowatts (kW) of demand reduction, \$249,446,020 of annual cost savings, and 2,415,337 short tons (STON) of annual pollution reduction. This potential must be captured as a requirement of EPACT which mandates all ECO with paybacks of 10 years or less be implemented at Federal facilities by 2005. The 49 facilities consume about three-quarters of the energy consumed at CONUS facilities or approximately one-half of facility energy usage Armywide. It is likely that much of this potential would be transferable to most of the other sites in the Army, since the ECO identified are commercially available and largely standard.

(3) The annual cost savings of \$249,446,020 generated from implementing the 47 ECO at the 49 sites provides direct economic benefits to both Army installations and the US Treasury. This occurs because Army policy requires one-third of the cost savings to be reinvested in additional ECO, one-third to be invested in installation quality of life measures (which could also be additional ECO), and one-third to the US Treasury. This policy further supports the EPACT provision requiring reinvestment of ECO cost savings. Cost savings accrued from these ECO not only pay for themselves, but additionally serve as a source of revenue that could be used for other applications, such as reducing the Federal budget deficit. Utilities and their customers would also benefit in that the need for expensive new plant construction could be deferred.

(4) Approximately 19 percent of the annual energy savings produced by the ECO is attributable to reduced oil consumption at Army facilities and servicing electric utilities. This decrease in oil use equates to about 503,598 barrels per year. Currently, about 42 percent of oil products supplied in the US is imported. Applying this percentage to the oil savings calculated for the 47 ECO at the 49 CONUS sites, 211,511 less barrels of oil would need to be imported if all the ECO were implemented. Reducing oil imports directly contributes to a reduction in the US trade deficit. It also strengthens national security by reducing US dependence on potentially unstable foreign sources of energy. Decreasing US dependence on oil imports also contributes to reducing the US military's requirements for protecting the supply routes used to import oil.

(5) The reduction in annual pollutant emissions of 2,415,337 STON resulting from ECO implementation provides significant environmental and health benefits to the populations of the 49 facilities and nearby communities (including those near the servicing utilities). Pollution abatement also generates considerable economic benefits, such as a decrease in cost requirements for cleaning up polluted air and water resources "after the fact." Other examples of monetary benefits from pollution reduction include decreases in both health care costs and the costs utilities incur in meeting environmental standards prescribed by law.

(6) The 47 ECO evaluated in this study constitute a sample of the technologies that could substantially reduce Army energy consumption, save dollars, and reduce pollutant emissions. Other available opportunities include water conservation technologies, which are now regarded as energy conservation opportunities per direction from EPACT; new building construction in addition to retrofit applications examined in this study; and increased investment in energy efficiency and renewables beyond the ECO identified in this study.

THE STUDY EFFORT was directed by Mr. Steven B. Siegel, Force Systems Directorate, US Army Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA).

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS should be sent to the Director, US Army Concepts Analysis Agency, ATTN: CSCA-FSR, 8120 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814-2797.

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RENEWABLES AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PLANNING (REEP) STUDY

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1-1. PURPOSE. The purpose of the Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) Study was to develop and apply an analytical methodology for evaluating the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy at Army facilities.

1-2. BACKGROUND

a. The Army requires a quick turnaround decision support capability that can evaluate renewable energy and energy efficiency investment issues. The requirement for this capability is based upon the increasingly complex nature of analyzing the potential for renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Army when considering factors such as energy system costs and performance, policy requirements, alternative sources of funding, budget constraints, the industrial base, environmental considerations, and institutional characteristics. An analytical methodology that could logically incorporate these factors in support of the energy investment decisionmaking process in the Army was developed and applied in the study.

b. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-486) (EPACT) was enacted to increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the industrial, commercial, residential, and Federal sectors of the economy. Key provisions in the Act require:

- All energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in Federal facilities that have a payback of 10 years or less be implemented by 2005, and
- The reduction in energy use per square foot by 20 percent during the period 1985-2000 (same as Executive Order 12759, 17 April 1991) for Federal buildings and facilities.

Other EPACT provisions that affect renewable energy and energy efficiency investment in the Army are the increasing use of energy performance contracts, participation in utility demand side management programs, and reducing pollutant emissions due to energy production. Subsequent to the enactment of EPACT (which occurred about midway through the study), evaluating the feasibility of using the REEP methodology to address the provisions of EPACT became a high priority of the study.

c. Study Sponsors. The Assistant Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, and the Associate Chief of Engineers for Strategic Initiatives, United States (US) Army Corps of Engineers, are the study sponsors (REEP study directive included at Appendix B).

1-3. SCOPE. The fundamental scope of REEP is outlined below. More specific parameters and assumptions are identified in Chapter 3 with the various case analyses in which they apply.

a. The timeframe of the analysis was fiscal year (FY) 1994-FY 2005. Initially, the analysis was to address the period FY 1993-FY 2010. However, with the passage of EPACT, emphasis shifted to analyzing energy conservation opportunity (ECO) investment strategy for the period FY 1994-FY 2005.

- b. The study considered 49 US Army facilities in the continental United States (CONUS) with annual utility bills greater than \$5 million.
- c. The study considered renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and measures that were in the research, development, demonstration, and commercialization phases of the product life cycle.
- d. The study examined application of ECO retrofit measures only.
- e. Both public and private sector funding sources were examined for ECO investment.

1-4. OBJECTIVES

- a. Estimate the energy and cost savings that could result from economic investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Army facilities at selected sites.
- b. Estimate the costs associated with the economic investment in renewable energy and efficiency in Army facilities.
- c. Identify potential sources of funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy investment in Army facilities.
- d. Develop and evaluate investment strategy alternatives for undertaking economic investment in Army facilities.

1-5. METHODOLOGY

a. Overview. The methodology used to conduct the REEP Study is illustrated by Figure 1-1. This methodology was designed for developing and evaluating optimal ECO investment strategies in the Army. The methodology provides an integrated engineering, financial, and economic approach for addressing the major issues associated with the formulation and analysis of these strategies. The ordering of the tasks indicates the general sequence of task execution. In some cases, tasks were performed simultaneously. For example, Task 1--which involved the identification and evaluation of ECO--was conducted throughout the study.

b. Task 1--Estimate Remaining Economic Potential of ECO. This task first entailed estimating the amount of commercially available ECO investment for retrofit applications that were technically feasible at 49 major Army sites in CONUS. The term "ECO" is defined in this study to include both energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Detailed site-specific ECO characteristics such as investment costs, energy, demand and cost savings, and reductions in pollutant emissions were developed by the US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) for all ECO. From these technically feasible ECO, economically feasible ECO were then specified using a 10-year simple payback (per EPACT). Other criteria (e.g., net present value) for determining economic feasibility could be used depending upon the context of the analysis. The total number of existing economically feasible ECO were adjusted using market penetration surveys of Army energy experts to determine the amount of ECO investment already implemented. The cost, energy, and demand savings and pollutant reduction that would result from investing in ECO that have not been implemented to date constituted the remaining economic potential.

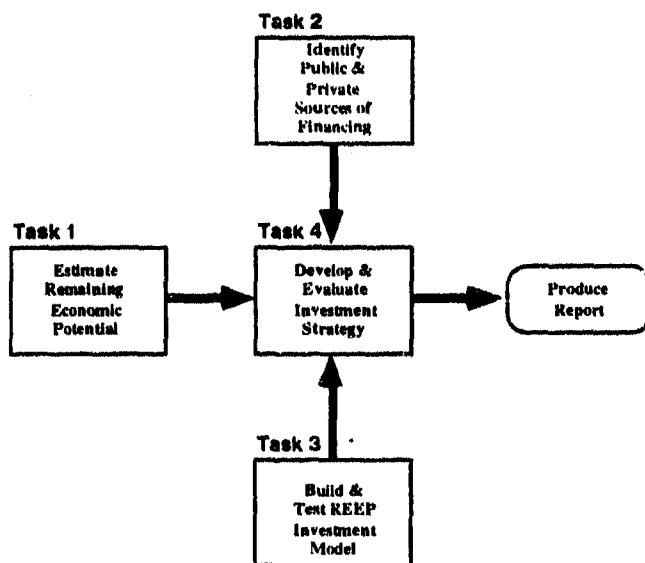


Figure 1-1. REEP Methodology

c. **Task 2--Identify and Describe Sources of Financing.** This task identified and described potential sources of funds for investment in Army ECO. Sources of ECO finance that were examined included governmental programs as well as private institutions such as utilities and energy service companies. The principal purpose of this task was to identify the terms and conditions (such as dollar limitations and required payback periods) of using the different potential funding sources for ECO investment. The terms and conditions identified were then used to formulate budget constraints required by the investment model developed in Task 3.

d. **Task 3--Build and Test a REEP Investment Model (RIM).** This task involved designing, building, and testing a multiobjective linear programming model--RIM. The model maximizes cost, energy, and load savings and pollutant reduction for individual or combinations of renewable and conservation investments, while explicitly considering budget constraints, energy and environmental goals, and economies of scale. RIM develops and analyzes optimal renewable energy and energy efficiency investment strategies at US Army facilities on an annual basis (i.e., what to buy, how many, where, and when).

e. **Task 4--Develop and Evaluate Investment Strategy.** This task demonstrated and applied RIM to a variety of policy and programmatic issues. The principal issues that were evaluated included:

- What should the investment strategy be for a sample of 16 ECO specified at US Army facilities in CONUS that maximizes cost savings and can be implemented completely by FY 2005?
- What should the investment strategy be for 47 ECO specified at US Army facilities in CONUS that maximizes cost savings and can be implemented completely by FY 2005?

The last issue served as a "base case," since it considered the total number of economically feasible ECO identified in the REEP Study and is in accordance with EPACT and Army energy policy.

1-6. FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS. The benefits to be derived in using the REEP methodology for energy policy management and planning are illustrated in Figure 1-2. The methodology utilizes an operations research/systems analysis approach for evaluating and implementing National, DOD and Army energy policy. It does this through an optimization process, producing energy conservation and renewable energy investment strategies that yield the most "benefit" possible (such as improving the environment) given a set of resource constraints and policy goals and requirements. This section discusses and highlights six major findings and implications resulting from the development and application of the REEP methodology in this study.

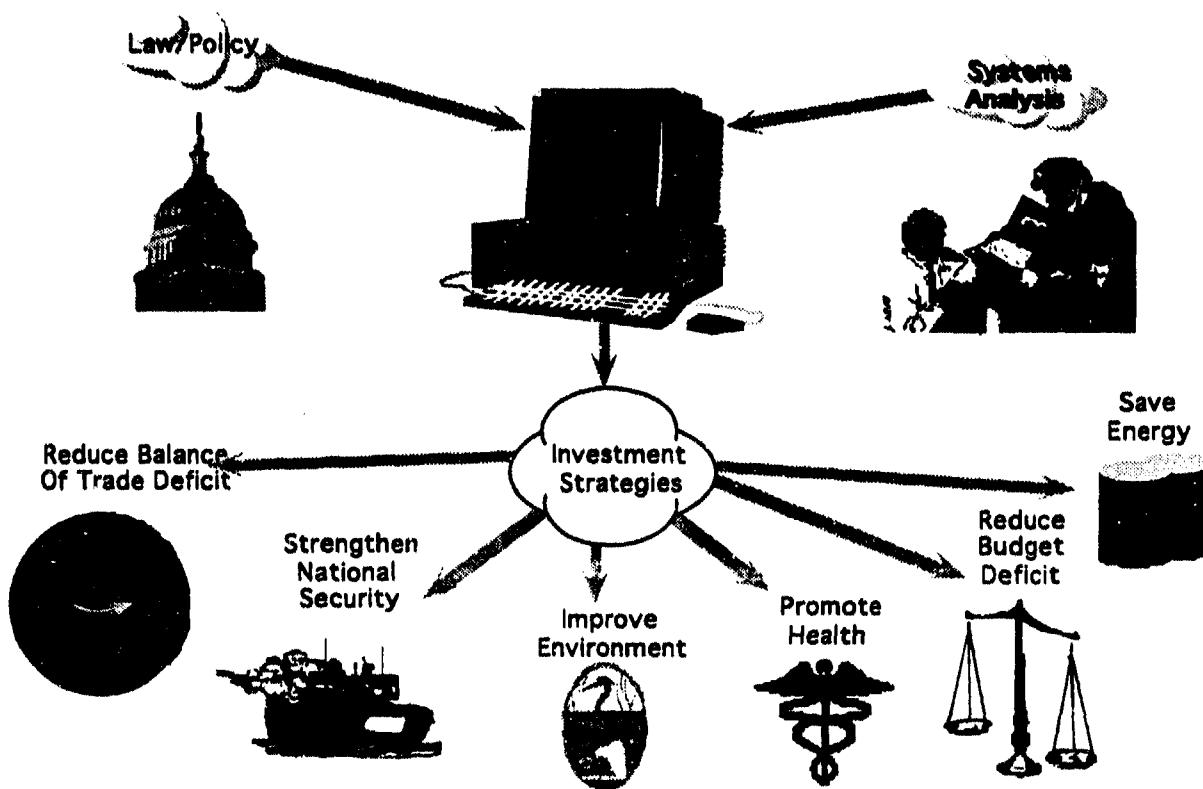


Figure 1-2. Major Benefits Derived from Using REEP Methodology

a. The REEP methodology provides a logical approach for analyzing and integrating US energy and environmental policy, Army energy and environmental goals, Army programming and budgeting, and public and private sector funding. It provides Army energy decisionmakers and policy analysts with a much needed capability to more accurately and responsively develop and evaluate energy investment programs that are analytically defensible and credible. The methodology is inherently flexible and transferable such that it can readily incorporate changes in policy, data, and analytic tools.

b. The economic potential for investment in 47 ECO at 49 major US Army facilities in CONUS is 16,823,804 millions of British thermal units (Mbtu) of annual energy reduction, 724,128 kilowatts (kW) of demand reduction, \$249,446,020 of annual cost savings, and 2,415,337 short tons (STON) of annual pollution reduction. This potential must be captured as a requirement of EPACT which mandates all ECO with paybacks of 10 years or less be implemented at Federal facilities by 2005. The 49 facilities consume about three-quarters of

the energy consumed at CONUS facilities, or approximately one-half of facility energy usage Armywide. It is likely that much of this potential would be transferable to most of the other sites in the Army, since the ECO identified are commercially available and largely standard.

c. The annual cost savings of \$249,446,020 generated from implementing the 47 ECO at the 49 sites provides direct economic benefits to both Army installations and the US Treasury. This occurs because Army policy requires one-third of the cost savings to be reinvested in additional ECO, one-third to be invested in installation quality of life measures (which could also be additional ECO), and one-third to the US Treasury. This policy further supports the EPACT provision requiring reinvestment of ECO cost savings. Cost savings accrued from these ECO not only pay for themselves, but additionally serve as a source of revenue that could be used for other applications, such as reducing the Federal budget deficit. Utilities and their customers would also benefit in that the need for expensive new plant construction could be deferred.

d. Approximately 19 percent of the annual energy savings produced by the ECO is attributable to reduced oil consumption at Army facilities and servicing electric utilities. This decrease in oil use equates to about 503,598 barrels per year. Currently, about 42 percent of oil products supplied in the US is imported.* Applying this percentage to the oil savings calculated for the 47 ECO at the 49 CONUS sites, 211,511 less barrels of oil would need to be imported if all the ECO were implemented. Reducing oil imports directly contributes to a reduction in the US trade deficit. It also strengthens national security by reducing US dependence on potentially unstable foreign sources of energy. Decreasing US dependence on oil imports also contributes to reducing the US military's requirements for protecting the supply routes used to import oil.

e. The reduction in annual pollutant emissions of 2,415,337 STON resulting from ECO implementation provides significant environmental and health benefits to the populations of the 49 facilities and nearby communities (including those near the servicing utilities). Pollution abatement also generates considerable economic benefits, such as a decrease in cost requirements for cleaning up polluted air and water resources "after the fact." Other examples of monetary benefits from pollution reduction include decreases in both health care costs and the costs utilities incur in meeting environmental standards prescribed by law.

f. The 47 ECO evaluated in this study constitute a sample of the technologies that could substantially reduce Army energy consumption, save dollars, and reduce pollutant emissions. Other available opportunities include water conservation technologies, which are now regarded as energy conservation opportunities per direction from EPACT; new building construction in addition to retrofit applications examined in this study; and increased investment in energy efficiency and renewables beyond the ECO identified in this study. These additional ECO should be analyzed and adopted in the Army as appropriate.

* First quarter, 1993. Source: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, June 1993, Table 1.8.

CHAPTER 2

REEP METHODOLOGY

2-1. INTRODUCTION

a. A primary objective of this study was to develop and demonstrate a methodology to use in formulating and evaluating ECO investment strategies in the Army. An integrated engineering, financial, and economic approach was developed to address major issues involved in developing and assessing these strategies. The four tasks that compose the methodology are illustrated in Figure 2-1. Since a large portion of these tasks involved progressive work, it was necessary to continuously examine each task thoroughly to gauge impacts upon other components of the study. Task 1 established the opportunities for investment in energy efficiency and renewables at major energy consuming Army facilities in CONUS. Potential funding sources for these opportunities were identified and described in Task 2. Task 3 involved designing, developing, and testing a model that determined the optimum methods (and economic impacts) for investing in these opportunities over time. In Task 4, the methodology was applied to address selected energy related issues that arose during the course of the study.

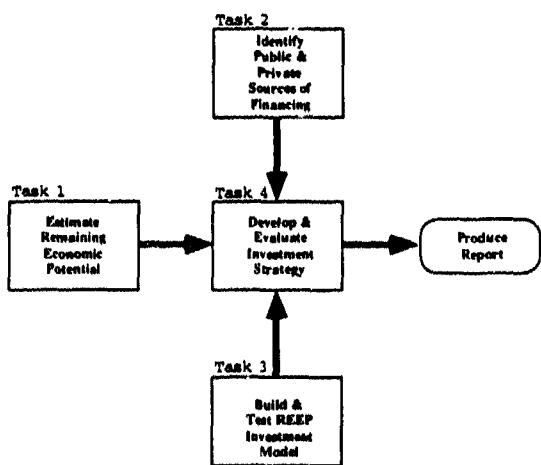


Figure 2-1. REEP Methodology

b. The four tasks in the methodology were essentially performed in the sequence order depicted in Figure 2-1. However, there was a "moving train" aspect to each task, such that many of the individual task efforts were conducted concurrently. That is, as more extensive and refined data or methodological improvements were identified, they were incorporated into the methodology and applied during subsequent analysis. This was especially the case for Task 1, in which ECO were continuously identified, developed, and evaluated throughout the study. This chapter discusses the individual tasks accomplished in developing the methodology used to perform the REEP Study.

2-2. TASK 1 - ESTIMATE REMAINING ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

a. General. Task 1 was organized into three subtasks--identify economically feasible ECO, estimate ECO energy, demand, cost savings, and pollution reduction by building category, and estimate ECO market captured to date. The engineering analysis conducted in the first two subtasks was conducted by CERL engineers.

b. Identify Economically Feasible ECO. Economically feasible ECO were identified using three principal selection criteria. First, an ECO had to be commercially available. This included "off the shelf" ECO technologies that were already available in the marketplace or which, if purchased in large enough quantities, would become available in the marketplace. The second selection criterion was the ability for broad application. ECO examined in the REEP Study were to be installed in Army facilities across CONUS. Thus, the study team wanted to compile a list of ECO whose technology was easily adaptable to and replicable in a variety of installations. This broad applicability of ECO technology would help the REEP Study account for as much economic potential as possible. The third criterion was established, given the passage of EPACT, which requires Army investment in all ECO with paybacks of 10 years or less by the year 2005. As a result of this requirement, the REEP Study focused on identifying and evaluating ECO with paybacks of 10 years or less. By the end of this study, CERL and CAA had identified 47 ECO that met all three criteria.

c. Estimate ECO Energy, Demand, and Cost Savings by Building Category. In making energy, demand, and cost saving estimates, CERL considered the types of buildings existing on Army facilities. This was necessary for two reasons. First, not all ECO can be applied to all types of buildings. While it is practical to install occupancy sensors in administration buildings, it may not be in barracks. Secondly, different building types can have large variations in the type and level of energy consumption. Other factors which had to be considered by CERL in making their estimates included the number of buildings at an installation, building size, and building function. Ten building categories* were used to classify standard functions of buildings found across Army facilities. These categories are listed in Figure 2-2. This allowed the engineering data to be specified in terms of ECO type and building category (e.g., energy efficient lighting in family housing would be evaluated as a distinct opportunity). Using this approach, much of the data (e.g., technical performance) developed for an ECO in a particular building category could be applied to different facilities that included the building category specified.

Training	Administration
Maintenance and production	Unaccompanied personnel housing
Research, development, and testing	Community
Storage	Family housing
Hospital and medical	Other

Figure 2-2. Building Categories

d. Estimate ECO Market Captured to Date. To estimate the remaining economic potential of the ECO identified, it was first necessary to determine the amount of ECO investment implemented to date. Given the difficulty of obtaining historical market share data, CAA in conjunction with the sponsors and CERL, believed that the most knowledgeable source of information concerning present ECO market penetration would be Army engineers, logisticians, facility managers, and other experts who had approximately 30 years of experience in the field. A survey questionnaire was administered to these experts requesting data on the current penetration of each ECO at US Army facilities in CONUS. The results of this survey are presented in Chapter 3. Survey estimates were utilized to establish the remaining economic potential of the ECO.

* The 10 building categories were derived from AR 415-28, Department of the Army Facility Classes and Construction Categories (Category Codes), November 1981.

2-3. TASK 2 - IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE SOURCES OF FINANCE

a. This task identified and described potential funding sources for investment in Army ECO. The principal reason for performing this task was to determine the basic terms and conditions for accessing these financial sources and to assess potential fund availability for developing budget parameters and model constraints. The intent was to allow the model to select the budget source that would best suit investment in certain types and quantities of ECO. An example would be for the model to utilize a well-endowed finance source for ECO requiring a large investment. This task was also important in gaining a fundamental understanding of the finance sources.

b. Sources of potential ECO finance that were examined included governmental programs, as well as private institutions, such as utilities and energy service companies. As a result, a wide variety of data sources was identified including Army agencies, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Department of Energy (DOE), nonprofit organizations, and utilities. A myriad of regulations, directives, reports, letters, and legislation were reviewed as part of this research. An additional objective of Task 2 was to gain an appreciation of the Army's experience in using the different finance sources to help identify their relative strengths and weaknesses. Because of the amount of information collected in this task, the results are presented in Appendix F, with an overview presented in Chapter 3.

2-4. TASK 3 - BUILD AND TEST REEP INVESTMENT MODEL (RIM)

a. This task constituted the core of the REEP methodology--the development of RIM. RIM is a multiobjective mathematical programming model that can generate and analyze optimal renewable energy and energy efficiency investment strategies at US Army facilities on an annual basis (i.e., what to buy, how many, where, and when). The model maximizes cost, energy, and demand savings and pollutant reduction that result from ECO investment.

b. Cost savings refers to the dollars saved by ECO implementation. Dollar savings occur because ECO decrease energy consumption (and sometimes electricity demand requirements), resulting in less dollar expenditures for energy. Energy savings are the amount of decreased energy consumption obtained through ECO implementation and are measured in Mbtu. Electrical demand refers to the amount of power required for an electrical device to operate and is measured in terms of kW. Pollutant reduction refers to the decrease in atmospheric pollutant emissions achieved by ECO implementation. This reduction occurs because decreased energy consumption causes utilities to burn less fuel (especially fossil fuels) to produce less energy. Pollutant reductions are measured in terms of STON.

c. The budget constraint is established by the amount of funds available for ECO investment in a given fiscal year. More than one budget constraint can be considered in cases when more than one source of available funds can be articulated. In general, budget constraints are set by Army programming policy and Congressional appropriation. ECO investment cannot exceed available funds (as established by the budget constraint) in any fiscal year. The budget constraint variable is determined outside RIM. Quantifiable energy and environmental goals are also regarded as constraints in the model, if they are requirements that must be achieved. An example of a quantifiable energy goal would be the requirement established in Executive Order 12759 that energy consumption at Federal facilities must decrease by 20 percent between FY 1985 and FY 2000.

d. During the initial phase of the study, the types of data output required from RIM were developed. This initial list of generalized data outputs served as a point of departure in the development of a list of generalized data inputs for the model (see Table 2-1). As the logic of RIM developed, the specific data inputs required to run the model were also identified. Once the

data input requirements were specified, likely sources of these data were identified. Tasks 1 and 2 involved the collection and development of the data necessary for RIM. Chapter 3 addresses the actual data used (and their sources) to run the model and the resulting data outputs.

Table 2-1. RIM Data Inputs and Outputs

Inputs	Outputs ^a
Budgets	Investment strategy decisions (quantity, type, time, and place)
Fuel prices	Investment strategy costs
Rollover rates	Annual and total cost savings (in dollars)
Rebates	Annual and total energy savings (in Mbtus)
Investment criteria	Annual and total demand savings (kilowatts)
Economies of scale	
ECO penetration	Annual and total pollutant reduction (in short tons)

^aOutputs can be presented in terms of CONUS, major Army command (MACOM), state/region, or building category.

2-5. TASK 4 - DEVELOP AND EVALUATE INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The purpose of this task was to apply the REEP methodology to develop and evaluate ECO investment strategies for Army facilities in CONUS. By formulating a strategy, the capabilities of RIM for use in making ECO investment decisions would be demonstrated. A base case scenario was developed that incorporated Army policy and Federal mandates. For example, a key component of Army policy included in the base case is its allowance of one-third of the cost savings accrued through prior ECO investment to be used for purchasing additional ECOs in the following years. Federal mandates emanated from EPACT. A key provision of this act was that all ECO with paybacks of 10 years or less must be implemented at Federal agencies by 2005. To further display the capabilities of RIM, alternative scenarios which addressed important aspects of energy and environmental issues were derived. These scenarios included variations in the number of ECO considered, differing rollover rates, and the grouping of sites for a given region. Several of these scenarios were developed for the Renewable and Energy Efficiency Sustainable Investment (REESIN) Quick Reaction Analysis (QRA^A) and are documented in a separate report.

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

3-1. INTRODUCTION. Chapter 3 presents the results of executing the REEP methodology (see Figure 2-1) during the course of the study period. The utility of the methodology is highlighted by its flexibility, in that it can readily incorporate changes and improvements in data and analytical tools. Therefore, to sustain the integrity of REEP analysis in the future, the data bases and models that currently support the methodology should be updated and refined as required. This chapter first provides an overview of Tasks 1, 2, and 3; and then describes two applications of Task 4. Detailed documentation of the engineering analysis portion of Task 1 is provided in a separate report prepared by CERL. The outcome of Task 2 is more fully discussed in Appendix F. The technical and operational characteristics of RIM (Task 3) are described in Appendices D and E.

3-2. ESTIMATE REMAINING ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (TASK 1). The objective of Task 1 was to identify economically feasible ECO among major US Army facilities in CONUS and estimate the energy, demand, and cost savings and pollutant reduction that would result from implementation of the identified ECO. This task was organized into three subtasks: identify economically feasible ECO; estimate ECO energy, demand, and cost savings by building category; and estimate ECO market captured to date. The energy, demand, and cost savings and pollutant reduction associated with economically feasible ECO constitute the economic potential of the devices.

a. Identify Economically Feasible ECO. Not all of the renewable energy and energy conservation investment that is technically feasible is economic. For the purpose of this study, an ECO was considered economically feasible if its calculated simple payback was 10 years or less. This investment criterion was based on the provision established by EPACT requiring all ECO identified in the Federal government with paybacks of 10 years or less be acquired by 2005. An initial list of ECO was jointly developed by CAA and CERL analysts. This list was further evaluated by CERL engineers to develop a list of 47 ECO that would pay back in 10 years or less at a major energy-consuming CONUS site. A facility was considered a major energy consumer if its annual utility bill was greater than \$5 million. In CONUS, 50 US Army sites met this criterion. The Presidio at San Francisco was not considered in this study given the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission decision of 1991 to close this facility—leaving 49 sites (see Figure 3-1). Other ECO with paybacks greater than 10 years were identified by CERL, but were not considered in this study. The 47 ECO developed and evaluated for this study are shown in Figure 3-2.

Ft Bragg	Ft McPherson	Ft Gordon	Corpus Christi	Detroit Ars
Ft Campbell	Ft Meade	Ft Huachuca	Pine Bluff	Ft Monmouth
Ft Carson	Ft Ord	Ft Jackson	Pueblo	Redstone Ars
Ft Devens	Ft Polk	Ft Knox	Red River Dpt	Aberdeen PG
Ft Drum	Ft Riley	Ft Leavenworth	Rock Island Ars	Picatinny Ars
Ft Hood	Ft Stewart	Ft Lee	Tooele Dpt	White Sands
Ft Sam Houston	Ft Benning	Ft Rucker	Watervliet Ars	Ft Detrick
Ft Irwin	Ft Bliss	Ft Sill	Holston AAP	WRAMC
Ft Lewis	Ft Dix	Ft Leonard Wood	Lake City AAP	Ft Belvoir
Ft McCoy	Ft Eustis	Anniston Dpt	Radford AAP	

Figure 3-1. REEP Installations

Envelope	
Lighting	
2x4 fluorescent lighting retrofit	Radiant barriers
Compact fluorescent retrofit	High reflectance roof surface
Exit lighting retrofit	Window films
Occupancy sensors	Solar shading devices
Replace mercury vapor with high pressure sodium lamps	Family housing blown-in insulation
Efficient street lighting	6.5 inches of additional ceiling insulation
Constant level lighting	
Electrical	Water
Small ventilation motor retrofit	Water heater insulation blanket
Medium size ventilation motor retrofit	Showerhead flow restrictors
Large size ventilation motor retrofit	Faucet flow restrictors
Small ventilation motor retrofit with adjustable speed drive	Desuperheaters
Medium ventilation motor retrofit with adjustable speed drive	Hot water heat pump
Large ventilation motor retrofit with adjustable speed drive	Instantaneous hot water heaters
Heating/cooling	Utilities
Pulse combustion/modular boiler	Heating distribution repair
Single loop digital control panels	Manhole sump pump repair
Ventilation heat recovery	Cool storage
Programmable thermostats in family housing	Direct-fired gas fired chillers greater than 100 tons
Seal duct leaks	Energy management control system
High efficiency gas furnaces for family housing	
Gas engine driven heat pumps for family housing	Renewables
Nominal efficiency furnaces for family housing	Solar water heating for family housing
Flue dampers/electronic ignition	Wind energy
High (SEER) air conditioning units	Microclimate modifications
	Solar powered street lights
Miscellaneous	Solarwall
Refrigerator replacements for family housing	Solar water heating for barracks

Figure 3-2. REEP ECO

b. Estimate ECO Energy, Demand, and Cost Savings by Building Category. The engineering data developed by CERL was provided in EXCEL spreadsheets to facilitate input into RIM. An example of this type of spreadsheet format is shown in Table 3-1. Key data used from these spreadsheets for the model include: the ECO's energy, demand, and cost savings; the ECO's impact on pollutant emissions; the initial and recurring costs associated with the ECO; and the number of years for an ECO payback. Note that the types of buildings in which the ECO would apply are specified at the bottom of the spreadsheet (see line 70 in Table 3-1). That is, each ECO was specified not only in terms of technology and site, but the applicable type(s) of building categories as well. As a result, a total of 6,936,218 items, 68,774,907 square feet, and 127,056 ton-hours of ECO were identified by particular end use. Other factors that were considered in the evaluation of the ECO included technical performance, climate, utility rates, and primary fuel source. The approach used to develop the ECO data can address changes in a variety of conditions, such as increases in fuel prices and personnel realignments caused by BRAC. The versatility of this approach is founded on the categorization of ECO by functional end use, and more specifically, the 10 building categories listed in Figure 2-2. This enabled many of the performance and operational aspects of ECO to be quickly modeled among similar building types at different sites.

Table 3-1. Example Engineering Data Spreadsheet
(page 1 of 3 pages)

Table 3-1. Example Engineering Data Spreadsheet
(page 2 of 3 pages)

Table 3-1. Example Engineering Data Spreadsheet
(page 3 of 3 pages)

c. Estimate ECO Market Captured to Date. A required data input to RIM is the remaining ECO economic potential. While the installation of some REEP ECO would be for the first time, others have been previously installed on a limited scale. To more accurately estimate the remaining economic potential of REEP ECO, an accounting of prior ECO investment was necessary.

(1) An accounting of prior ECO investment was accomplished through a survey questionnaire completed by individuals from the Army energy community. Surveys were distributed on two separate occasions, the first being at the US Army Corps of Engineers National Energy Team (CENET) meeting in November, 1992. Respondents were given a list of REEP ECO and asked to estimate the percent of the economic potential already captured for each ECO. Survey takers were told to consider domestic Army facilities only, and provide a low and high estimate for each ECO. High and low estimates were requested so a response range could be established. The REEP study team collated the survey results and produced a median high and low statistic for each ECO. The study team decided to use the median because of some outliers in the survey results. Using the mode would have been inappropriate due to some response distributions that were bimodal.

(2) Results from the first survey were incorporated into the second. The second survey was distributed at the CENET meeting held in April 1993. This second survey was identical to the first, in that it requested low and high estimates of ECO economic potential already captured for the REEP ECO. The second survey differed from the first in that it listed the low and high median statistics that resulted from the first survey. Survey takers were instructed to examine the results from the first survey on a ECO by ECO basis. If they agreed with the results for a given ECO, then no alterations would be made to the survey form. If respondents disagreed with the outcome of the first survey for a given ECO, then they were to edit the initial results accordingly.

(3) The results of the survey were collated by the REEP study team, and median low and high statistics were calculated on a ECO basis. To serve as the estimator for captured ECO economic potential, the REEP study team decided to use the high median statistics. This was done to produce conservative estimates, that is estimates on the high end of ECO economic potential already captured. The data variable that is ultimately fed into RIM is the remaining economic potential of an ECO. This is calculated by subtracting the captured ECO economic potential (in percent) from 100. By using the high median estimate, the remaining economic potential will be lower (as opposed to using the low median estimate). Thus, RIM will produce energy, cost, demand, and pollutant reduction savings estimates on the low end, establishing a lower bound for potential savings.

(4) Survey results are presented in Table 3-2. The REEP ECO are grouped into category types. To the right of each ECO is the estimated remaining economic potential, in percent. The degree of remaining economic potential varied considerably depending upon the ECO. For example, the ECO with the lowest estimated remaining potential was additional ceiling insulation, at 27.5 percent. Direct-fired gas fired chillers (greater than 100 tons) was the ECO with the highest estimated remaining potential, at a full 100 percent. It should be noted that there were six ECO that had no survey estimates. This occurred because these ECO were introduced into the REEP ECO study set after the surveys were completed. For these six ECO, a default value of 70 percent was substituted for remaining economic potential. The default values are denoted with an asterisk in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2. REEP ECO Survey Results

ECO	Remaining economic potential (%)	ECO	Remaining economic potential (%)
Lighting		Water	
2x4 Fluorescent lighting retrofit	85	Water heater insulation blanket	47.5
Compact fluorescent retrofit	85	Showerhead flow restrictors	55
Exit lighting retrofit	82.5	Faucet flow restrictors	55
Occupancy sensors	95	Desuperheaters	98
Replace mercury vapor with high pressure sodium lamps	67.5	Hot water heat pump	70 ^a
Efficient street lighting	77.5	Instantaneous hot water heaters	70 ^a
Constant level lighting	70 ^a		
Electrical		Miscellaneous	
High efficiency ventilation motors (small, medium, and large)	80	Refrigerator replacements for family housing	85
Variable speed drives (small, medium, and large)	85		
Heating and cooling		Renewables	
Pulse combustion/modular boiler	85	Wind energy	70 ^a
Single loop digital control panels	85	Microclimate modifications	94
Ventilation heat recovery	90	Solar powered street lights	98
Programmable thermostats for family housing	77.5	Solar water heating for family housing	90
Seal duct leaks	72.5	Solar water heating for barracks	90
High efficiency gas furnaces for family housing	85	Solarwall	98.5
Gas engine driven heat pump for family housing	65		
Nominal efficiency furnaces for family housing	65		
Flue dampers/electronic ignition	75		
High SEER air conditioning units	65		
Envelope		Utilities	
Radiant barriers	70 ^a	Heating distribution repair	50
High reflectance roof surface	90	Manhole sump pump repair	50
Window films	82.5	EMCS	65
Solar shading devices	70 ^a	Cool storage	90
Family housing blown-in insulation	45	Direct-fired gas fired chillers greater than 100 tons	100
6.5 inches of additional ceiling insulation	27.5		

^aDenotes no survey estimate was available, so default value of 70 percent was utilized.

(5) Table 3-2 verifies that all of the REEP ECO are commercially available. This is shown by the remaining economic potential percentages, where all ECO except direct-fired gas fired chillers have had some prior investment and installation. This notion of partial ECO penetration runs counter to the prevailing belief in some segments of the Army community. Some believe that most ECO opportunities throughout the Army have already been thoroughly exploited. Table 3-2 shows that based on survey estimates, the majority of ECO have remaining economic potential percentages in the 70-98 percent range.

(6) The category type ranking highest with respect to remaining economic potential were the renewable ECO. All renewable ECO, except for wind energy, had remaining economic potential estimates in the 90 percent or greater range. It can be speculated that wind energy would also have had a high estimate, but it was one of the ECO not included in the survey. Closer scrutiny of survey taker responses shows that the variation of estimates for renewable ECO was very tight. The difference between the lowest and highest remaining economic potential estimate for all renewable ECO did not exceed 10 percentage points. This implies a high level of confidence in the renewable ECO estimates, since the responses of the Army energy experts tended to converge.

(7) Three ECO had exceptionally low variation in their penetration estimates. They were desuperheaters (water ECO), microclimate modifications (renewable ECO), and occupancy sensors (lighting ECO). The difference between the lowest and highest remaining economic potential estimate for any of these three were less than or equal to 4 percentage points. This suggests a high degree of convergence amongst the survey takers.

(8) Four of the ECO had extremely high variation in their penetration estimates. They were flue dampers/electronic ignition (heating and cooling ECO), heating distribution repair (utility ECO), nominal efficiency furnaces for family housing (heating and cooling ECO), and programmable thermostats for family housing (heating and cooling ECO). The difference between the lowest and highest penetration estimate was 90 percentage points or higher. This suggests no convergence among the survey takers for these ECO.

3-3. IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE SOURCES OF FINANCE (TASK 2). This task identified and described Department of Defense (DOD) programs and types of non-DOD institutions that could finance ECO investment in the Army. Each of these funding sources is described further in Appendix F. An example of a description of a funding source, Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP), is depicted in Figure 3-3. These descriptions were based upon information obtained during the course of this study. However, the terms and conditions of these funding sources may change in the future.

a. As indicated in Chapter 2, one of the principal objectives of this task was to estimate the annual budgets (by either program or appropriation) that would be available for ECO acquisition. Since this information was not available during the study, total annual budgets for all the ECO were developed based on policy established in EPACT and its 10 year payback 2005 procurement requirement. The method used to estimate the annual budgets required to meet this requirement for the ECO identified at the 49 sites was annualized between FY 1994 and FY 2005. Thus, the budgets calculated using this approach increased during the study period as more ECO were identified. The results of these calculations are addressed in Paragraph 3-5.

Description	Conditions
<p>Military construction funded program used to improve the energy efficiency of existing Defense Department facilities while reducing the associated utility energy and nonenergy related costs. Reduces energy use through construction of new, high efficiency energy systems, buildings or facilities for which a defense component pays for the facilities energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy monitoring and control systems/ heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) controls - Steam/condensate systems - Boiler plant modifications - HVAC - Weatherization - Lighting systems - Energy recovery system - Electrical energy systems - Renewable energy systems - Facility energy improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects greater than or equal to \$300,000 - Savings to investment ratio greater than 1.25 - Payback less than 10 years - Military Construction, Army, dollars - Energy retrofit projects only

Figure 3-3. Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP)

b. Two sources of funds outside the government that could help support investment in Army ECO are demand side management (DSM) programs and energy savings performance contracts. Utility DSM programs offer a range of incentives (including cash rebates) for customers to invest in energy efficiency and conservation measures. Energy savings performance contracts are arrangements between the government and a contractor whereby the contractor provides resources for implementing energy cost savings measures and in turn receives a portion of the actual energy cost savings that accrue to the government. The Energy Efficiency Resource Directory: A Guide to Utility Programs provides a review of DSM programs offered by utilities in the US. Information about ECO rebates (one of the principal DSM methods) in this report were of particular interest since they can be quantified and thus can be considered in the development and evaluation of ECO investment strategies. For example, if a utility is offering energy efficient lighting rebates, then customers who purchase these items receive a check or a credit on their utility bill for an amount prescribed by the program. Utilities offering ECO rebates in service areas that included the 49 US Army sites were contacted to collect information and gain insights about their rebate programs. ECO rebates from utilities are clearly a promising source of financial support and should be used whenever possible. The scope and characteristics of utility rebate programs (available as of when the utilities were contacted) that could financially benefit ECO investment in the Army are presented in Appendix F. The data provided on these programs are subject to change at the discretion of the utility.

c. EPACT encourages Federal agencies to use energy savings performance contracts (formerly referred to as shared energy savings) as a source of ECO finance. Several Army installations involved with shared energy savings contracts were identified and asked about their experiences. This research produced considerable information regarding the positive aspects of using shared energy saving to finance ECO investment. However, many more problems were raised. The key strengths and weaknesses of shared energy savings for ECO investment that were identified by the installations are discussed in Appendix F. For

example, the most common problem identified was that it took too long (up to 2 years) to negotiate and implement shared energy savings contracts. These types of obstacles are apparently common across most Federal agencies, and as a result, the Department of Energy (DOE) is standardizing and streamlining the process of facilitating energy performance contracting in the Federal government. Although there is significant potential for using energy savings performance contracts in the Army, many of the obstacles raised by the installations need to be overcome.

3-4. BUILD AND TEST THE REEP INVESTMENT MODEL (RIM) (TASK 3)

- a. This task involved designing, building, and testing a multiobjective linear programming model--RIM. The model maximizes cost, energy, and load savings and pollutant reduction for individual or combinations of renewable and conservation investments, while explicitly considering budget constraints, energy and environmental goals, and economies of scale.
- b. RIM develops and analyzes optimal renewable energy and energy efficiency investment strategies at US Army facilities on an annual basis (i.e., what to buy, how many, where, and when). RIM incorporates a multiobjective linear programming approach in order to quickly assimilate, analyze, and summarize the large volume of data needed for evaluating a range of energy efficiency measures among many geographically and institutionally disparate Army sites and facilities. The RIM mathematical programming approach used to evaluate the impacts of a large number of decision variables was ideally suited for producing the detailed results needed to formulate investment strategies. RIM was structured to determine the optimum ECO and site-specific investment strategy for maximizing any one or combination of the four possible alternative objective functions listed in Figure 3-4.

Model objective functions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize energy savings • Maximize demand savings • Maximize cost savings • Maximize pollutant reductions
----------------------------	--

Figure 3-4. RIM Objective Functions

c. The four objective functions defined for application in RIM expressed key energy and environmental goals established by Army policy. RIM is capable of applying objective functions singularly or in combinations during processing. Depending upon policy and decisionmaking needs, a single or weighted grouping of objective functions is applied to govern development of investment strategies for maximizing the designated objective functions. While optimizing the selected objective functions, RIM calculates the impacts for each of the four objective functions (those selected for optimization and those not selected). RIM output specified the ECO/site-specific economic and environmental impacts of implementing ECO measures and the total impacts for implementing all measures across all sites. The results of the two applications presented in this chapter are based solely on maximize cost savings runs.

d. When two or more objectives are considered in a study, they can be applied sequentially or weighted in a multiple objective function.

(1) Applying two objectives sequentially involves two optimization runs. In the first run, the objective chosen as primary is optimized. Then a constraint is added to the model that maintains the primary objective value achieved in the first run. The secondary objective

is optimized in a run which must satisfy this constraint. In the case of more than two objectives this process can be continued where each run must maintain the objective values achieved in the previous runs.

(2) Using a multiple objective function involves just one optimization run regardless of the number of component objectives involved. Each component objective is multiplied by a constant (weighted), then the sum is formed of the modified components to obtain the multiple objective function. This sum being a linear combination of linear objectives is, of course, itself linear.

(3) In general, it is not a routine process to determine whether and how to use sequential or weighted objectives. The resolution of these issues depends on context and on perceptions of the problems. It may involve substantial discussions between decisionmakers and analysts.

(4) The REESIN QRA Report discusses optimizations where both the cost savings and the pollutant reduction objectives were applied in a multiple objective function. The component objective functions used--Maximize Cost Savings and Maximize Pollutant Reduction--were weighted equally. More specifically, in the optimization process saving \$1,000 is considered (for analysis purposes) as important as emitting one less short ton (STON) of pollutant. Single objective cost savings and single objective pollutant reduction runs were also conducted. The results of the three runs were consistent, in that cost savings, for example, were smallest in the maximize pollutant reduction case, increased some in the multiple objective optimization, and were largest in the run where the single objective was to maximize cost savings. The cost savings values of the two extreme cases (the single objective runs) gave sensitivity information on the influence of weights on cost savings results.

e. RIM imposed budgetary constraints and the quantity or amount of ECO remaining for potential investment (expressed as equations) during processing. The investment budget constraint limited the total number of dollars which could be used to acquire ECO. The second constraint limited the model's implementation of ECO measures to the total number of opportunities remaining at any point during the model run. Within these defined parameters, the model was free to calculate and develop the ECO site implementation sequencing plan which maximized the selected objective function(s).

f. **Standard Data Inputs for Developing REEP Investment Strategy.** Figure 3-5 identifies the standard set of selected ECO data which were derived and input into RIM to produce investment strategies under alternative study scenarios. Model logic fields were designated (expressed as equations) to reflect the objective functions to be applied during the model run. Assumed budget constraints were entered, as appropriate.

DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial cost of a 1% investment in ECO - Annual energy savings resulting from a 1% investment in an ECO - Annual demand savings resulting from a 1% investment in an ECO - Annual cost savings of a 1% investment in an ECO - Annual environmental savings resulting from a 1% investment in an ECO - Percentage of economic potential remaining - Budget constraint (enter fiscal budget amounts)
LOGIC (EQUATIONS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective functions (select from four options)

Figure 3-5. Standard Data Inputs Used by the Model in Developing REEP Investment Strategies

g. Standard Data Outputs Identifying Investment Strategy. Figure 3-6 identifies the standard set of data which were calculated and produced by the model for each ECO and site included in the run. Collectively, these data outputs comprise a comprehensive and detailed strategy for investing in all ECO (specified for appropriate building categories) at all sites in the precise order which maximized the selected objective function(s). A sample illustration of model output is included at Appendix E.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percent investment by ECO and site - Percent cumulative investment start by ECO and site - Annual implementation costs by ECO and site - Annual energy savings by ECO and site - Annual demand savings by ECO and site - Annual cost savings by ECO and site - Annual environmental savings by ECO and site

Figure 3-6. Standard Data Output from RIM

3-5. DEVELOP AND EVALUATE INVESTMENT STRATEGY (TASK 4)

a. General

(1) This task involved completing and testing the REEP analytical methodology and applying this to produce Army energy investment strategies for selected objective functions, energy and environmental policies/goals, and budget constraints. REEP investment strategies were formulated to present detailed site and ECO-specific acquisition plans (i.e., what to buy, how many, where, and when) and the macro, as well as the detailed, economic and environmental impacts of implementing ECO. In accomplishing this task, detailed site-specific ECO data and representative energy program scenarios (derived from energy policy and sponsor study requirements) were used in conducting RIM runs to produce energy investment strategies. Model outputs were downloaded to a Microsoft EXCEL spreadsheet program and the results summarized to illustrate generated investment strategies.

(2) The REEP methodology was applied to various stages of the development and testing process in order to produce successively more comprehensive investment strategies, evaluate and enhance the operation of RIM, and refine the methodology. During the course of the study, two principal applications of REEP were requested by the study sponsors. The analysis and results of these two issues are presented in this paragraph. The two issues raised were:

(a) What should the investment strategy be for a sample of 16 ECO (with paybacks of 10 years or less) at US Army facilities in CONUS that maximizes cost savings and can be implemented completely by FY 2005?

(b) What should the investment strategy be for 47 ECO (with paybacks of 10 years or less) specified at US Army facilities in CONUS that maximizes cost savings and can be implemented completely by FY 2005? The last issue served as a "base case," since it considered the total number of economically feasible ECO identified in the REEP Study and is in accordance with EPACT and Army energy policy.

(3) The REEP methodology was also applied in the REESIN QRA which was performed for the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics, and Environment (ASAILE). In support of the National Performance Review (NPR), the REESIN QRA identified energy conservation opportunities and strategy for their investment that maximize cost savings and pollutant reduction at US Army facilities. The REESIN QRA is documented in a separate report.

(4) Developing an ECO investment strategy that meets the EPACT mandated goal of decreasing energy usage per square foot by 20 percent between 1985 and 2000 was not requested as an application of the REEP methodology. This was due to: (1) the Army being already close to meeting this requirement; and (2) preliminary runs showed that the 10-year payback requirement significantly dominated the energy efficiency improvement requirement of 20 percent. Therefore, RIM applications that were requested by the study sponsors focused on the EPACT 10-year payback requirement.

b. Demonstration of the REEP Methodology in Support of the DOD/DOE EPACT Review. A demonstration of the REEP methodology was prepared and presented in support of the DOD/DOE EPACT review conducted in April 1993. The purpose of this demonstration was to illustrate the capability of the emerging REEP methodology to respond to the analytical, planning, and decisionmaking requirements posed by enactment of EPACT. With development still ongoing, the methodology had progressed sufficiently to illustrate its utility for addressing EPACT requirements. Essential data processing features of RIM were operational, and a representative range of ECO data had been provided by CERL and prepared for evaluation by RIM.

(1) The basic approach used was to develop the example application of the methodology using 16 ECO, all 49 study sites (representing about 75 percent of energy consumption at Army facilities in CONUS), the EPACT provision requiring all ECO paybacks of 10 years or less to be implemented at Federal facilities by 2005, and the provision of EPACT to undertake ECO investments that maximize cost savings. (Note: the FY 2005 EPACT payback requirement was considered in all subsequent applications of the methodology.) Two variations of this approach, one assuming no rollover of cost savings and one assuming a 50 percent rollover of cost savings, were used. EPACT includes a provision for Federal agencies that one-half of the cost savings generated by an ECO should be "rolled over" or reinvested in additional ECO. The rollover variation assumed that one-half of the cost savings resulting from ECO implementation would be made available the year following the year in which the cost savings occur. ECO investments using cost savings from rollover funds were in addition to calculated annual investment budget amounts.

(2) The 16 ECO (Figure 3-7) considered in the example application were in four categories representing a variety of end uses and ECO operating characteristics. Each ECO had a 10-year payback or less at one or more of the 49 sites. The 49 sites presented a wide range of facility types, prevailing climatic conditions, and servicing utility companies. The 12-year time span (FY 1994-FY 2005) used to coincide with the EPACT requirement, illustrated RIM's capability to address large volumes of complex data over long program and planning horizons.

(3) The specific problem addressed in the example application was, "What should the investment strategy be for a sample of 16 specified ECO (with paybacks \leq 10 years) at CONUS Army facilities that both maximizes cost savings and is implemented completely by FY 2005?" Key assumptions and parameters used for the example application were:

- Address 49 sites with annual utility bill $>$ \$5 million
- Army program/budget for ECO acquisition is \$32.9 million annually for FY 94-FY 05
- No rollover of cost savings (a "what if" variation was conducted using one-half rollover of cost savings)
- Analysis considers only appropriated total obligation authority (TOA); no performance contracts or rebates/special rates
- No economies of scale
- Opportunities reported by CERL for implementing ECO were as adjusted by market penetration surveys

- Analysis does not address synergistic effects
- All dollars are expressed as FY 93 constant dollars

Category	ECO
Lighting	Install occupancy sensors Replace/relamp exit signs Replace incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent Install T8 lamps and electronic ballasts
Heating/Cooling	Thermal water storage for load management Install high efficiency gas furnaces in family housing Install modular boilers Install programmable thermostats in family housing Small ventilation motor retrofit Medium ventilation motor retrofit (10 – 20 HP) Large ventilation motor retrofit (>20 HP)
Envelope	Insulate FH walls with blown-in rockwool Install window solar film Insulate above tile ceilings with 6 inches insulation High reflectance roof membrane
Water	Insulate domestic hot water tanks

Figure 3-7. 16 ECO Considered in Example Application

(4) The investment cost (with no rollovers) of complying with the EPACT requirement for the 16 ECO at the 49 sites was annualized between FY 1994 and FY 2005, resulting in 12 equal annual budgets of \$32.9M. Based upon these budgets, RIM was used to generate a detailed investment strategy for acquiring all ECO at all sites by 2005. The pattern of the ECO acquisition strategy generated by the model is graphically depicted in Figures 3-8a and 3-8b. Two graphs were needed to accommodate the difference in how individual ECO were measured (i.e., some ECO were measured as item quantities and others were measured in terms of square feet). The results shown in Figure 3-8b are categorized into 4 groups for graphical clarity purposes.

(5) Three key observations were made from these results. First, that ECO performance varies significantly from site to site. That is, once it has been determined that an ECO will pay back in 10 years or less, its performance at each individual site becomes one of the key factors for evaluation by RIM. ECO performance variations among the sites were, in most part, attributable to regional climatology, rates charged by servicing utilities, types of fuel used by servicing utilities to generate electricity, and types of buildings at the sites. The net result of these factors was that most ECO were shown to have wide-ranging cost savings performance across the various study sites. None of the ECO were shown to be the top cost savings performer for all sites.

(6) Secondly, only 2 of the 16 ECO (compact fluorescent lighting and insulating hot water tanks) showed superior cost savings performance across most sites and were almost fully acquired in the initial program years. Patterns for several other ECO show that they were acquired early at several sites, but delayed substantially at those sites where cost savings were comparatively at the lower end of the cost savings range.

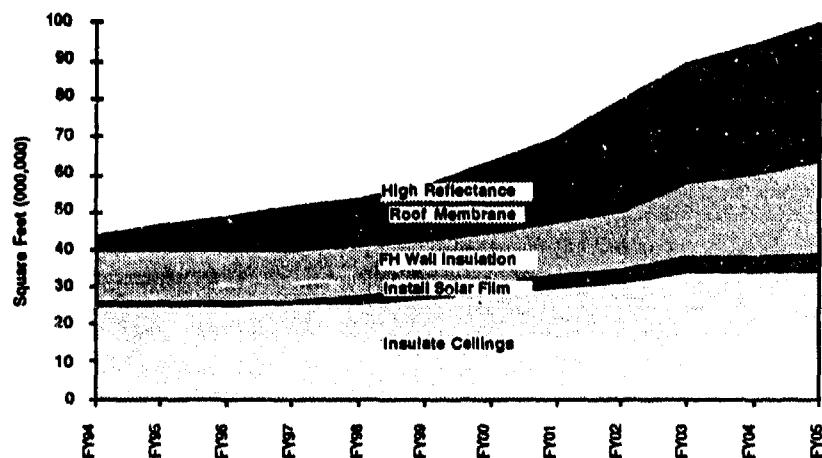


Figure 3-8a. Acquisition Pattern for 16 ECO—No Rollover

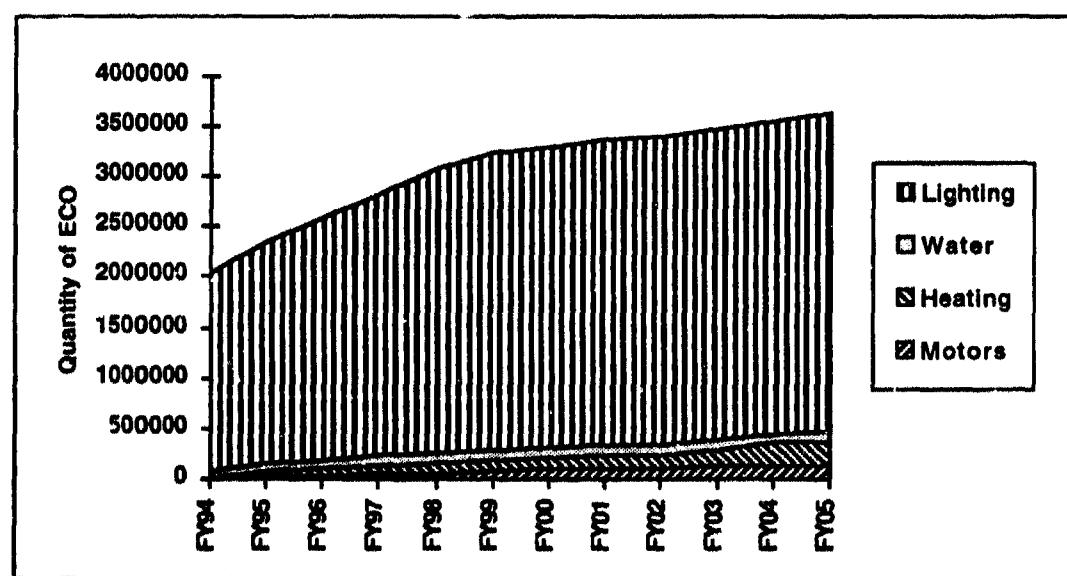


Figure 3-8b. Acquisition Pattern for 16 ECO (Expressed in 4 Categories)--No Rollover

(7) And lastly, the results showed that RIM considered the relative investment cost in comparison to the cost savings associated with an ECO. Of the site, ECO combinations available, RIM always acquired the ones with the greatest cost savings for invested dollar.

(8) Figure 3-9 summarizes selected model results for the example application. Results have been summarized to show the impacts of implementing the 16 ECO over the study period, FY 1994 through FY 2005, under an investment strategy which maximizes cost savings. A cost savings of \$1.1 billion was generated over the study period from a total investment of \$395 million. This was a return of \$2.78 for each dollar invested over the study period. This cost savings impact would be \$2.1 billion if measured over the useful life of ECO rather than limited to the study period. This represents a return of \$5.31 for each invested dollar. RIM also determined the immediate impacts of ECO acquisition on energy and demand savings and pollutant reduction.

Investment costs: \$395 million (FY 1993 dollars)	
All investment is made from calculated Army budgets	
Cost savings	\$1.1 Billion
Energy savings	15.7 Million Mbtu
Demand savings	4.18 Million kilowatts
Pollutant reduction	7.82 Million short tons

Figure 3-9. Selected Output for 16 ECO With No Rollover (FY 1994-FY 2005)

(9) A variation of the analysis was conducted and presented to illustrate the flexibility of RIM to accommodate changes in policy and scenario assumptions and to highlight the impact of an ECO cost savings rollover policy. This variation assumed that, in addition to the annual investment budget amount of \$32.9M, one-half of the cost savings generated by ECO implementation would be retained for investment in additional ECO. ECO acquisition strategies (with rollover effects) generated are graphically depicted in Figures 3-10a and 3-10b. A major impact of cost savings rollover was that, given annual budgets of \$32.9 million, all ECO were acquired by FY 2000. That is, the EPACT requirement for 2005 was met 5 years earlier than mandated without increasing the budgets.

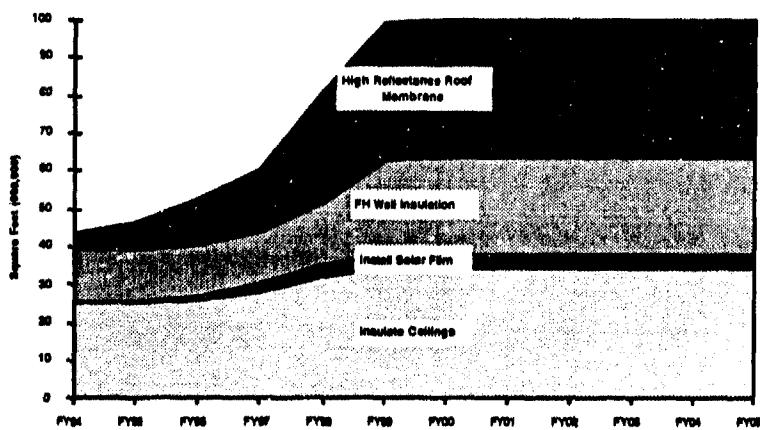


Figure 3-10a. Acquisition Pattern for 16 ECO—50 Percent Rollover (FY 94-FY 05)

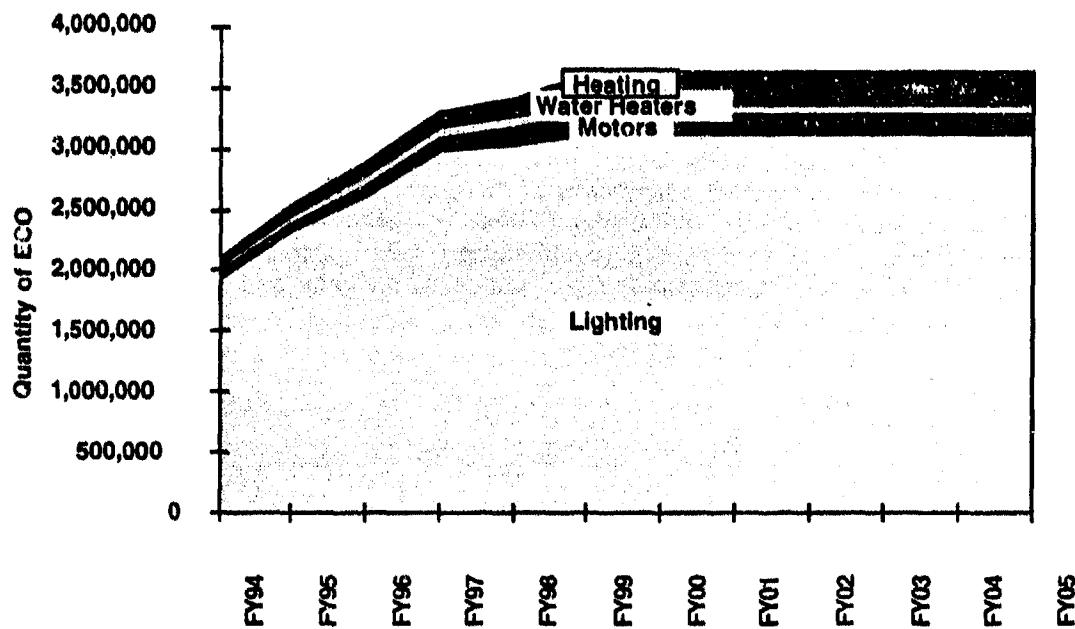


Figure 3-10b. Acquisition Pattern for 16 ECO (Expressed in 4 Categories)—50 Percent Rollover (FY 94-FY 05)

(10) Table 3-3 compares the overall results of the no rollover and rollover runs. Results have been summarized to show the impacts of implementing the 16 ECO over the study period, FY 1994 through FY 2005, under an investment strategy which maximizes cost savings. A cost savings of \$1.27 billion was generated in the rollover case, or \$170 million more than with no rollover. Since one-half of this amount, or \$85 million, was used to augment the assumed investment budget, the model acquired more ECO earlier, resulting in greater overall cost savings. While the total ECO investment cost was \$395 million in each case, only \$172.3 million was provided from budgeted investment funds in the rollover case. The balance of the total acquisition cost, \$222.7 million, was funded through rollover funds. Investing in the 16 ECO provided a return of \$7.31 (over the study period) for each budget dollar invested and a return of \$3.22 (over the study period) for each total dollar (budget and plus rollover) invested. As with the no rollover case, impacts of the rollover variation would be substantially higher if calculated over the useful life of ECO rather than limited to the study period. The \$2.1 billion savings generated over the useful lives of the ECO equates to a return of \$12.19 for each budgeted dollar invested and \$5.32 for each total dollar invested.

Table 3-3. Comparative Results for 16 ECO-No Rollover versus 50 Percent Rollover (FY 94-FY 05)

	With 50% rollover	No rollover
Cost savings (FY 93 \$)	\$ 1,270,000,000	\$ 1,100,000,000
Energy savings (Mbtu)	25,083,000	15,715,000
Demand savings (kW)	5,220,000	4,180,000
Pollutant reduction (STON)	9,310,000	7,820,000

c. Base Case Application of the REEP Methodology

(1) The investment strategy formulation portion of the REEP Study effort culminated in the development of a base case application of the methodology. This application addressed all ECO developed and evaluated by CERL for the study which had a payback 10 years or less at one or more of the study sites. The 47 ECO that met the payback criterion are identified in Figure 3-11. The key assumptions and parameters applied in the base case are listed in Figure 3-12. The same method used to calculate the annual budget requirements in the DOE/DOD EPACT application was applied here. The calculated annual investment budget was increased to \$87.9 million to cover the cost of the additional 31 ECO. The Army policy requiring one-third of ECO cost savings to be rolled over into additional ECO (which had been recently reevaluated and affirmed by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA)) was applied in the development of the investment strategy. The number of opportunities remaining to implement ECO were adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the results of the second market penetration survey. The results of the second survey are shown in Table 3-2. The base case applied the objective function of maximizing cost savings per EPACT guidance.

(2) The enormity and complexity of the base case problem to be solved in RIM is reflected by the characteristics of the optimization matrix as shown in Figure 3-13. The additional ECO had geometrically expanded the size and complexity of the investment strategy problem. This would also occur if additional sites or ECO were added to the analysis. In producing results for the base case, RIM demonstrated its capability as a powerful, flexible analytical support tool.

Lighting	Envelope
2x4 Fluorescent lighting retrofit	Radiant barriers
Compact fluorescent retrofit	High reflectance roof surface
Exit lighting retrofit	Window films
Occupancy sensors	Solar shading devices
Replace mercury vapor with high pressure sodium lamps	Family housing blown-in insulation
Efficient street lighting	6.5 inches of additional ceiling insulation
Constant level lighting	
Electrical	Water
Small ventilation motor retrofit	Water heater insulation blanket
Medium size ventilation motor retrofit	Showerhead flow restrictors
Large size ventilation motor retrofit	Faucet flow restrictors
Small ventilation motor retrofit with adjustable speed drive	Desuperheaters
Medium ventilation motor retrofit with adjustable speed drive	Hot water heat pump
Large ventilation motor retrofit with adjustable speed drive	Instantaneous hot water heaters
Heating/cooling	Utilities
Pulse combustion/modular boiler	Heating distribution repair
Single loop digital control panels	Manhole sump pump repair
Ventilation heat recovery	Cool storage
Programmable thermostats in family housing	Direct-fired gas fired chillers greater than 100 tons
Seal duct leaks	Energy management control system
High efficiency gas furnaces for family housing	
Gas engine driven heat pumps for family housing	
Nominal efficiency furnaces for family housing	Solar water heating for family housing
Flue dampers/electronic ignition	Wind energy
High SEER/air conditioning units	Microclimate modifications
Miscellaneous	Solar powered street lights
Refrigerator replacements for family housing	Solarwall
	Solar water heating for barracks

Figure 3-11. ECO Considered in Base Case Application

- Addresses 49 Army sites with annual utility bill greater than \$5 million.
- Army program/budget input is \$87.9 million annually for FY1994 – 2005.
- One-third of the cost savings are “rolled over” for additional ECO investment.
- Analysis considers only total obligation al authority; no performance contracts or rebates/special rates.
- Considers ECO at installations where there will be a payback less than or equal 10 years.
- No ECO economies of scale.
- Fuel prices increase at the same rate as inflation.
- Analysis does not address synergistic effects.

Figure 3-12. Key Assumptions and Parameters for Base Case Application

Optimization matrix
- 39,158 Constraints
- 71,558 Variables
~ 32,400 Decision variables
~ 39,158 Slack variables
- 206,402 Coefficients
Hardware/software
- RISC 6000
~ UNIX
~ IBM Optimization Subroutine Library (OSL)
- Macintosh IIfx
~ Microsoft Excel

Figure 3-13. RIM Characteristics

(3) The overall investment strategy produced by the model for the base case showed that 4 of the 47 ECO (shower and faucet water flow restrictors, manhole sump repairs, and heating distribution repairs) had exceptional cost savings performance at all sites and were fully acquired by the model in the first year (FY 94). Six others showed markedly superior cost savings performance at most sites. Two of these (water heater blankets and seal duct leaks) were fully acquired by the second year, and four more (compact fluorescent lights, exit lights, programmable thermostats, and microclimate modifications) were 90 percent procured by the third year. The strategy generally delayed the acquisition of four ECO (high efficiency AC units for family housing, wind energy, solar water heating for barracks, and small variable speed drives) in favor of other ECO since the model determined that they were comparatively less attractive cost savers. The model produced a widely dispersed acquisition strategy for the remaining 33 ECO. This was attributable to the wide variation in ECO cost savings performance among the sites.

(4) Impacts of the base case investment strategy for the study period and the useful life of the ECO are summarized in Table 3-4. Applying annual investment budgets of \$87.9 million and one-third cost savings rollover, all 47 ECO were fully acquired by FY 2001 at a total cost of \$1.1 billion. Breakout of ECO investment funding sources used in the model was: \$684 million from annual Army investment budgets; and \$371 million from the one-third cost savings rollover policy.

Table 3-4. Base Case Strategy--Results for Study Period versus System Life

	Maximize cost savings case FY 1994 - 2005	Life cycle impacts
Investment cost		
Programmed	\$ 683,867,000	\$ 683,867,000
From rollover	\$ 371,477,000	\$ 371,477,000
Total	\$ 1,055,344,000	\$ 1,055,344,000
Cost savings	\$ 2,361,772,000	\$ 4,262,166,000
Pollutant Reduction (short tons)	22,230,343	40,925,531
Energy savings (Mbtu)	151,462,000	287,401,000
Demand savings (kW)	6,710,926	12,569,319

(5) The base case strategy produced a cost savings of \$2.4 billion over the 12-year period of analysis and \$4.3 billion over the useful lives of the ECO (which normally were between 15 and 20 years). For each budget dollar the model invested in ECO, results show a return of \$3.45 over the study period and \$6.23 over the life cycles of the ECO. For each total dollar invested, results show a \$2.24 return over the study period and \$4.04 over the useful lives of the ECO. When measured over the useful lives of the ECO, energy and electrical demand savings and pollution reduction are shown to be approximately double those same impacts over the study period. Maximum annual cost savings of \$249 million are generated by FY 2002. Under current Army policies, the disposition of these annual savings would be as follows: one-third retained by the installations producing the savings for investment in quality of life resources (which could be additional ECO); one-third for investment in new ECO at the installations; and one-third to be returned to the US Treasury.

(6) One of the goals of EPACT is to reduce US oil imports (which has also been a long-standing goal of the Federal government as well). Based on data from CERL, approximately 19 percent of the annual energy savings produced by the ECO is attributable to reduced oil usage at Army facilities and servicing electric utilities (which use oil as a primary fuel source to produce electricity). Applying this percentage to the annual energy savings of 16,823,804 Mbtu generated from the 47 ECO at the 49 CONUS sites saves 3,196,523 Mbtu from decreased oil consumption. According to CERL, one barrel of oil can produce about 6.347369 Mbtu. Thus, 503,598 barrels of oil (3,196,523 Mbtu / 6.347369 Mbtu per barrel) would be saved annually if the 47 ECO were implemented at the 49 CONUS sites. Currently about 42 percent of oil products supplied in the US is imported. Therefore as a result of implementing the ECO specified, about 211,511 fewer barrels of oil would need to be imported annually in the US.

3-6. SUMMARY. The utility and flexibility of using the REEP methodology for analyzing energy policy and programmatic issues can be characterized by its ability to incorporate changes and improvements in energy/environmental goals, engineering and cost data, analytical tools and scenarios. The study identified 47 economically feasible ECO (all of which are commercially available) at 49 major energy consuming Army sites in CONUS. Economically feasible ECO were characterized by having a payback of 10 years or less. Two surveys conducted during the study indicated that between 70-98 percent of the economic potential for most of these ECOs remains at Army facilities in CONUS. The REEP Investment Model (RIM)-a multiobjective linear investment programming model developed and evaluated optimal renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies at the designated Army CONUS sites on a yearly basis for selected objective functions, budget constraints and energy/environmental policies and goals. Defense and nondefense funding programs were identified and discussed as part of the REEP analysis for ECO acquisition. The two

applications of the REEP methodology show that substantial economic, energy, and environmental benefits would result from analytically based strategies for investment in ECO at US Army facilities. To maintain the integrity of REEP analyses, all data, data bases and models used must be updated and maintained on a regular basis.

APPENDIX A
STUDY CONTRIBUTORS

1. STUDY TEAM

a. Study Director

Mr. Steven B. Siegel, Force Systems Directorate

b. Team Members

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Mr. Rodger Cundiff, EHSC

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Ms. Nancy M. Lawrence
Ms. Tina H. Davis

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Mr. William Stein, The Army Energy Office
Mr. James Woods, GSA
Mr. James Wolfe, The Alliance to Save Energy
Mr. Mark Hopkins, The Alliance to Save Energy
Mr. Douglas Dahle, DON

APPENDIX B

STUDY DIRECTIVE



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

01 JUN 1992

CEHSC-FU-M

MEMORANDUM FOR Director, U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency,
ATTN: CSCA-FSR, 8120 Woodmont Avenue,
Bethesda, Maryland 20814-2797

SUBJECT: Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) -
Study Directive

1. PURPOSE OF STUDY DIRECTIVE. This directive tasks the U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) to develop and apply an analytical methodology for evaluating the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Army facilities.

2. STUDY TITLE. Renewable and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP).

3. BACKGROUND. The Army requires a quick turnaround decision support capability that can evaluate renewable energy and energy efficiency investment issues. The requirement for this capability is based upon the increasingly complex nature of analyzing the potential for renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Army when considering factors, such as energy system costs and performance, policy requirements, alternative sources of funding, budget constraints, the industrial base, environmental considerations and institutional characteristics. An analytical methodology that can logically incorporate these factors in support of the energy investment decision making process in the Army will be developed and applied in the study.

4. STUDY SPONSOR. The Assistant Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, and the Associate Chief of Engineers for Strategic Initiatives, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, are the study sponsors. Mr. John Krajewski, U.S. Army Engineering and Housing Support Center (EHSC) will serve as the sponsor's representative.

5. TERMS OF REFERENCE.

a. Purpose. The purpose of the study is to develop and apply an analytical methodology for evaluating the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Army facilities.

CEHSC-FU-M
SUBJECT: Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) -
Study Directive

01 JUN 1992

b. Scope.

- (1) Timeframe of analysis: FY 1993-2010.
- (2) Analysis will be conducted in two phases. Phase I focuses on FY 1993-1999 and Phase II covers FY 1993-2010.
- (3) Army facilities in the U.S. only.
- (4) Consider renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and activities that are in research, development, demonstration, and commercialization phases of their life cycle.
- (5) Public and private financial sources.

c. The objectives are:

- (1) Estimate the energy and cost savings that could result from economic investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy in Army facilities.
- (2) Estimate the costs associated with the economic investment in renewable energy and efficiency in Army facilities.
- (3) Identify potential sources of funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy investment in Army facilities.
- (4) Develop and evaluate investment strategy alternatives for undertaking economic investment in Army facilities.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The study sponsors will:

- (1) Provide a study point of contact (POC).
- (2) Assist in providing CAA with available data and points of contact as required.
- (3) Prepare an analysis of study results IAW AR 5-5, Army Studies and Analyses.
- (4) Establish a Study Advisory Group (SAG). Schedule in-process reviews as required.

CEHSC-FU-M

01 JUN 1992

SUBJECT: Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) -
Study Directive

b. The study agency, CAA, will:

(1) Designate a study director and establish a full-time study team.

(2) Establish direct communications with HQDA and other organizations required for the conduct of the study.

(3) Provide in-process reviews as requested and a final study report to the study sponsors.

7. ADMINISTRATION.

a. CAA will provide all administrative support necessary for the conduct of the study.

b. Funds required for TDY will be provided by the study sponsors. (Approximately \$10,000)

c. Milestone Schedule:

Approval of Study Directive 1 May 92

In-process Reviews Each 2-3 Months

Present Study Results

Phase I 26 Feb 93

Phase II 30 Apr 93

Publish Final Report 1 Jul 93

d. EHSC in coordination with CAA, will prepare the initial DD Form 1498, Research and Technology Work Unit Summary.

e. CAA will submit the final, approved study report to Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC).

f. CAA will provide study results to the study sponsors as a study report.

CEHSC-FU-M

01 JUN 1992

SUBJECT: Renewable and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) - Study Directive

g. This tasking directive has been coordinated with CAA IAW paragraph 4, AR 10-38, United States Army Concepts Analysis Agency.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:


JOHN F. SOSKE
Major General, USA
Assistant Chief of Engineers


WILLIAM L. ROBERTSON
Associate Chief of Engineers
Strategic Initiatives

APPENDIX C
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APPENDIX D

MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REEP INVESTMENT MODEL

D-1. INTRODUCTION. This appendix presents a formal technical description of the core methodology of the REEP Investment Model (RIM). In addition, it contains the equations for the recently implemented prototype methodology involving economies of scale. A sequential use of the objective functions and an example of optional additional constraints are also given. The postprocessing equations, which are found on the spreadsheets, are not presented here as they are never seen by the optimizer. (Many of the postprocessing equations convert percentage results into quantity values and/or take into account the quantity penetration prior to the first model year. See the spreadsheets in Appendix E for examples of the postprocessing equations.)

D-2. INDEX USAGE

a. Upper Limits and Indices

- (1) S Total number of sites.
- (2) s Site index, where $s = 1, 2, \dots, S$.
- (3) E Total number of different ECO.
- (4) e ECO index, where $e = 1, 2, \dots, E$.
- (5) T Total number of years in the planning period.
- (6) t Planning year index, where $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$.
- (7) i Objective function component, where $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

b. Note on the Dimensionality of the Study. In the core spreadsheets configuration, the total numbers S , E , and T of sites, ECO, and planning years are respectively 50, 54, and 12. The 12 planning years are from FY 94 through FY 05. The decision variables below are indexed by all three of s , e , and t . Hence there are $(50)(54)(12) = 32,400$ decision variables. An economies of scale ECO contains an additional $(50)(12)$ decision variables, indexed by s and t , and has 12 binary variables indexed by t .

D-3. DATA

a. ECO-Specific Data

- (1) IC_{se} Initial cost for a 1 percent replacement of old technology at site s by ECO e .
- (2) CS_{se} Cost savings from a 1 percent replacement of old technology at site s by ECO e in year t . Yearly differences in this element occur in scenarios where energy prices fluctuate differently than the rate of inflation.
- (3) ES_{se} Energy savings from a 1 percent replacement of old technology at site s by ECO e .

(4) DS_{se} Demand savings from a 1 percent replacement of old technology at site s by ECO e .

(5) VS_{se} Environmental savings (pollution abated) from a 1 percent replacement of old technology at site s by ECO e .

(6) RP_{se} Remaining percent investment potential at the start of the planning period at site s of ECO e .

b. Budget Data

(1) BG_t Budget for year t .

(2) RO fraction of the previous year's cost savings that can be rolled over to supplement current year's budget.

c. Objective Function Data

W_i Weight of objective function component.

d. Optional Data Examples

(1) XES Indicates the objective function result from a maximized energy saving optimization to be maintained in a subsequent cost savings maximization. The purpose of the second optimization is to maximize cost savings without lowering the previously achieved energy savings.

(2) AE Minimum fraction of energy saving improvement over energy savings of ECO penetration before planning period. For example, if $AE = .5$, the additional energy savings for the last planning year (FY 05) is required to be at least 50 percent of that achieved in the year before the planning period (FY 93).

e. Economies of Scale Data

(1) QU_{se} Quantity (e.g., number of items, or of square feet) invested in by a 1 percent replacement of old technology at site s by ECO e .

(2) QR_e Quantity investment requirement for ECO e before price reduction.

(3) FR_e Fraction used to get the reduced cost from the initial cost for ECO e . For example, if the initial cost of a 1 percent implementation of e is \$10,000 and FR_e is .9, the reduced cost of a 1 percent implementation would \$9,000.

(4) TX_e Technical "big" number used to prevent premature investment in ECO e at the reduced price. Number must be big enough to avoid restricting lower price buys in year t when binary variable for year t is one in the "Restrict if Zero" constraints below.

D-4. DECISION AND BINARY VARIABLES

a. X_{set} Percent of the total quantity at site s of ECO e invested in during year t . (Total quantity includes the amount invested in the new technology ECO by the start of the planning period.)

b. Y_{set} For ECO with economies of scale data, the percent of the total quantity at site s of ECO e invested in during year t at the higher price.

c. Z_{set} For ECO with economies of scale data, the percent of the total quantity at site s of ECO e invested in during year t at the reduced price.

d. BI_{et} For ECO with economies of scale data, the binary variable that prevents premature investment at the lower price in ECO e in year t .

D-5. CUMULATION EXPRESSIONS

a. **Cumulative Additional Percent Investments.** Most of the expressions below involve CU_{set} , the cumulative additional percent investment at site s in ECO e through year t .

$$\text{For } s = 1, \dots, S; e = 1, \dots, E; \\ CU_{set} = \begin{cases} X_{set} & t = 1 \\ CU_{se(t-1)} + X_{set} & t = 2, \dots, T. \end{cases}$$

For economies of scale ECO, $Y_{set} + Z_{set}$ is used instead of X_{set} in the definition of CU_{set} .

b. **Cumulative Additional Percent Investments at the Higher Price.** The constraints in paragraphs D-7c and D-7d(1) below involve CV_{set} , the cumulative additional percent investment at site s in ECO e through year t at the unreduced price. These expressions pertain to economies of scale ECO.

$$\text{For } s = 1, \dots, S; e = 1, \dots, E; \\ CV_{set} = \begin{cases} Y_{set} & t = 1 \\ CV_{se(t-1)} + Y_{set} & t = 2, \dots, T. \end{cases}$$

D-6. OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS. The objective function is:

Maximize

$$W_1 \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S CS_{set} CU_{set} + W_2 \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S ES_{se} CU_{set} + \\ W_3 \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S DS_{se} CU_{set} + W_4 \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S VS_{se} CU_{set}$$

Often, in practice, the weights of three of the four components are each zero, so that the objective function is equivalent to one of the following:

a. **Maximize Cost Savings**

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S CS_{set} CU_{set}.$$

b. Maximize Energy Savings

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S ES_{se} CU_{set}.$$

c. Maximize Demand Savings

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S DS_{se} CU_{set}.$$

d. Maximize Environmental Savings

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S VS_{se} CU_{set}.$$

D-7. CONSTRAINTS

a. Annual Investment Dollar Constraints

$$\sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S IC_{se} X_{set} \leq \begin{cases} BG_t & t = 1 \\ BG_t + RO * \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S CS_{se(t-1)} CU_{se(t-1)} & t = 2, \dots, T. \end{cases}$$

For economies of scale ECO, $Y_{set} + FR_e * Z_{set}$, is used instead of X_{set} in these constraints.

b. Total Planning Period Investment Limited by Remaining Potential at Start

$$CU_{seT} \leq RP_{se} \text{ For } s = 1, \dots, S; e = 1, \dots, E; \\ \text{note } t = T \text{ (FY05).}$$

c. Quantity of Investment at Higher Price Limited to Requirement

$$\sum_{s=1}^S QU_{se} CV_{seT} \leq QR_e \text{ For } e = 1, \dots, E; \\ \text{note } t = T \text{ (FY05).}$$

d. Binary Constraints

(1) **"Keep at Zero" Constraints.** These expressions force the binary variable for ECO e in year t to 0, if the quantity requirement at the unreduced price has not yet been met.

$$\sum_{s=1}^S QU_{se} CV_{set} - (QR_e * BI_{et}) \geq 0, \text{ for } e = 1, \dots, E ; \\ t = 1, \dots, T.$$

(2) **"Restrict if Zero" Constraints.** These expressions prevent buying ECO e at the reduced price in year t , unless the binary variable BI_{et} is allowed to assume the value 1 by the "Keep at Zero" constraints above.

$$(TX_e * BI_{et}) - \sum_{s=1}^S IC_{se} Z_{set} \geq 0, \text{ for } e = 1, \dots, E ; \\ t = 1, \dots, T.$$

e. **Maintain First Objective.** (Example of optional sequential programming to improve a secondary objective function while maintaining the primary objective function value found in the initial optimization.)

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S ES_{se} CU_{set} \geq XES.$$

f. **Minimum Fraction Energy Saving Improvement.** (Example of optional constraint designed to force achieving a predetermined energy savings.)

$$\sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S ES_{se} CU_{set} \geq AE * \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S ES_{se} (100 - RP_{se}), \\ \text{note } t = T \text{ (FY05).}$$

APPENDIX E

SPREADSHEET IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REEP INVESTMENT MODEL (RIM)

E-1. INTRODUCTION. This appendix provides examples of the EXCEL 4.0 spreadsheets of RIM. It also indicates some relationships between RIM as mathematically described in Appendix D and the spreadsheet implementation. The core version of RIM resides on 55 spreadsheets. For each of 54 ECO, there is a spreadsheet containing data and logic specific to that ECO. The 55th or main spreadsheet contains links to the other 54 spreadsheets. The first four tables of this appendix display the values view and the formulas view of one of the ECO spreadsheets and of the main spreadsheet of the core version of RIM. The last four tables display the ECO and the main spreadsheet of the economies of scale prototype. Again both the value views and formula views of each spreadsheet are presented. For easier reading, the input data and the decision cells have been set to zero in the formula views. In the values views, the spreadsheets reflect the input and output of cost savings maximizations. Spreadsheets described in the following paragraphs are illustrated in Tables E-1 through E-8 which appear at the end of this appendix.

E-2. CORE SPREADSHEETS

a. Core ECO Spreadsheet (r22F01, Tables E-1 and E-2). The 54 ECO spreadsheets in the current core version of RIM are labeled r22F01, r22F02,...,r22F54. Tables E-1 and E-2 display the values view and the formulas view, respectively, of r22F01.

(1) Data. The data pertaining to a particular ECO (i.e., those indexed by e in Appendix D) such as,

IC_{se} Initial cost for a 1 percent replacement of old technology
at site s by ECO e ,

are shown on the ECO spreadsheets. For example, spreadsheet cell B11 of r22F01 shows \$77,239 as the initial cost of a 1 percent replacement of old technology by ECO 1 at site 1.

(2) Decision Variables. Each decision variable pertains to a particular ECO (i.e., is indexed by e in Appendix D) and appears on an ECO spreadsheet.

(3) Formulas

(a) Expressions containing variables pertaining to, but not summed over the ECO (i.e., those in Appendix D that contain the phrase, $e = 1, \dots, E$), are implemented in formulas on the ECO spreadsheets. One such expression is:

$$CU_{set} = CU_{se(t-1)} + X_{set}, \\ \text{for } s = 1, \dots, S; e = 1, \dots, E; \\ t = 2, \dots, T.$$

It is implemented for $e = 1$, on the spreadsheet r22F01 in the 50 cells C191, C192,...,C240, for $s = 1, \dots, S=50$, and $t = 2$.

(b) Expressions summed over the ECO (i.e., those in Appendix D that contains a summation, $\sum_{e=1}^E$, over e), such as

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S CS_{set} CU_{set}$$

are implemented in formulas on the main spreadsheet, but obtain partial values from ECO spreadsheets. For example, the above maximization expression obtains the value of

$$\sum_{s=1}^S CS_{set} CU_{set} \text{ for } e=1, t=1, \text{ from cell B482 of r22F01.}$$

b. Core Main Spreadsheet (r22LK, Tables E-3 and E-4). The main spreadsheet contains data and logic that pertain to the ECO as a group.

(1) Data. The main spreadsheet contains the data that does not pertain to individual ECO (i.e., those in Appendix D not index by e). For example:

(a) BG_t , Budget for year t .

(b) RO fraction of the previous year's cost savings that can be rolled over to supplement current year's budget.

(c) W_i , Weight of objective function component.

(2) Formulas. Expressions that represent summations across ECO, or that are independent of ECO (i.e., those in Appendix D that do not contain the phrase $e = 1, 2, \dots, E$) are implemented on the main spreadsheet. For example cell, B56 contains the spreadsheet expression of the formula

$$BG_t - \sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S IC_{se} X_{set}, \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ (FY 94).}$$

The optimization process requires this expression to be non-negative, thus implements the constraint:

$$\sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S IC_{se} X_{set} \leq BG_t, \text{ for } t = 1.$$

The spreadsheet expression of cell B56 uses cell B27 which contains the value of

$$\sum_{e=1}^E \sum_{s=1}^S IC_{se} X_{set}, \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ (FY 94).}$$

Cell B27 uses cells B64, B65, ..., B117. Each of the cells B64, B65, ..., B117 is linked to an ECO spreadsheet and contains the value of

$$\sum_{s=1}^S IC_{se} X_{set}, \text{ for } t = 1 \text{ (FY 94) for a fixed ECO.}$$

E-3. ECONOMIES OF SCALE SPREADSHEETS

a. Economies of Scale ECO Spreadsheet (r91G01, Tables E-5 and E-6)

(1) Data. All the economies of scale data in Appendix D are index by e and thus appear on the ECO spreadsheets. That data is:

(a) QU_{se} , Quantity of ECO e available for investment at site s .

(b) QR_e , Quantity investment requirement for ECO e before price reduction.

(c) FR_e , Fraction used to get reduced price from initial price for ECO e .

(d) TX_e , Technical "big" number used to prevent premature investment in ECO e at the reduced price.

(2) Decision and Binary Variables. All these variables in Appendix D are indexed by e and appear on the ECO spreadsheets.

(3) Formulas. All the economies of scale expressions in Appendix D contain the phrase $e = 1, 2, \dots, E$, and are thus implemented in formulas on the ECO spreadsheets. For example the "Keep at Zero" binary constraints:

$$\sum_{s=1}^S QU_{se} Y_{set} = (QR_e * BI_e), \text{ for } e = 1, \dots, E; \\ t = 1, \dots, T.$$

are implemented in cells B245, C245,...,M245 on the ECO spreadsheets.

b. Economies of Scale Main Spreadsheet (r91GLK, Tables E-7 and E-8). This prototype spreadsheet, r91GLK, is similar to core main spreadsheet, r22LK, from spreadsheet rows 1 through 64. From rows 65 on in the core spreadsheet, there are more linking cells to the ECO spreadsheets. The prototype contains links to one spreadsheet, whereas the core spreadsheet has links to 54 spreadsheets.

E-4. OVERVIEW OF RIM SPREADSHEET IMPLEMENTATION

a. This paragraph describes some of the components and operating characteristics of RIM. It is intended to provide an overview of portions of the model's structure. It is not intended to serve as instructional documentation covering all aspects of model construction and operation.

b. Figure E-1 is a conceptual depiction of RIM's basic structure. RIM incorporates these three basic sequential processing steps: preprocessing and applying data, optimizing the selected objective function, and post-processing results. RIM processing is accomplished on the Macintosh and RISC computer systems using a combination of standard and CAA developed software programs. The three basic RIM processing steps are briefly described and illustrated below.

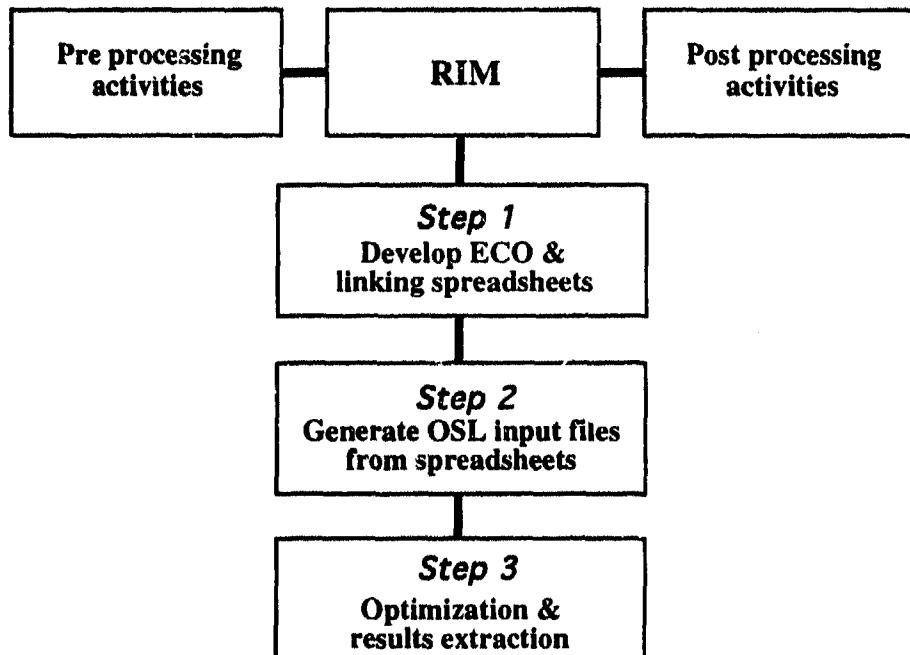


Figure E-1. RIM Architecture

(1) Step 1, Figure E-2. This step entailed developing Microsoft EXCEL spreadsheets on the Macintosh computer. "ECO Spreadsheets" were used for ECO specific data and logic. The spreadsheet referred to as the "Linking Spreadsheet" was used for data and logic pertaining to the ECO as a group such as the objective functions and budgetary constraints.

(2) Step 2, Figure E-3. Second step RISC processing used an in-house spreadsheet optimization tool called "Relay" for converting ECO and Linking spreadsheet data and formulas into two Optimization Subroutine Library (OSL) compatible input files (the Index File and Right-hand Side File).

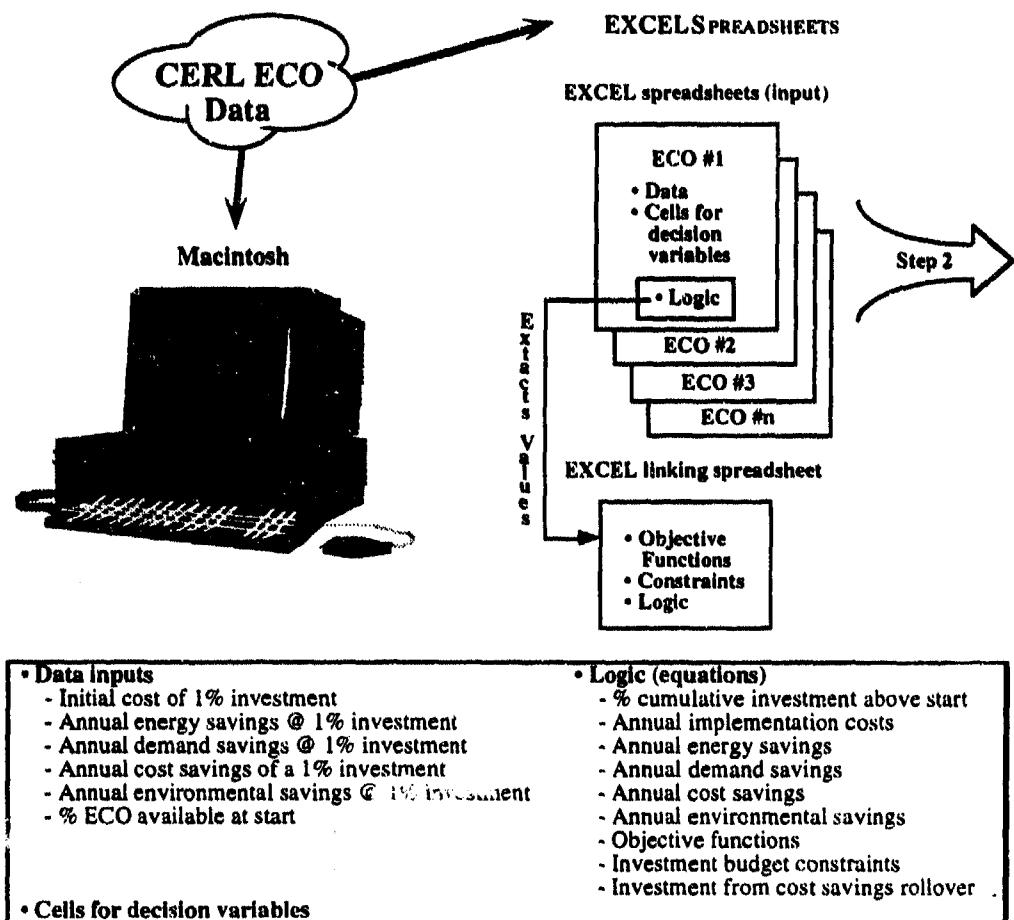


Figure E-2. RIM Processing Step 1—Develop ECO and Linking Spreadsheets

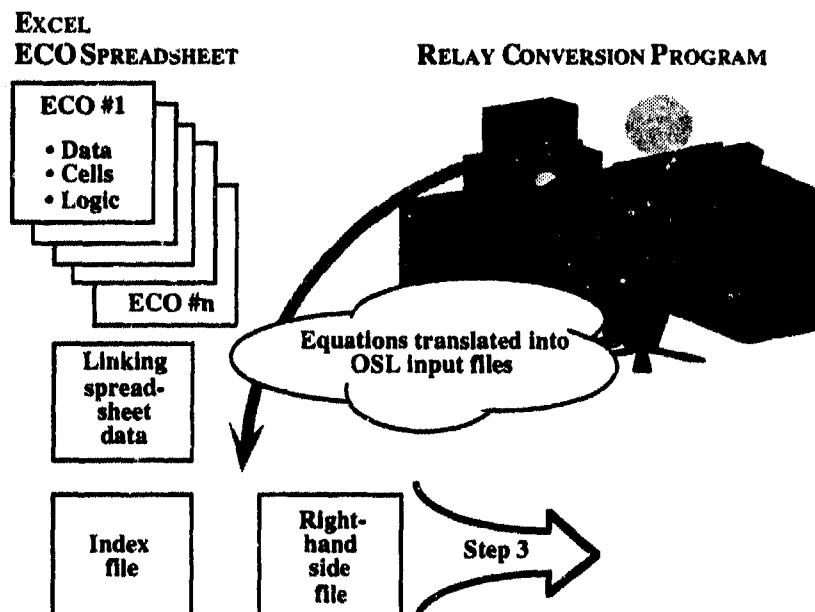


Figure E-3. RIM Processing Step 2—Generate Input Files for the Optimizer

(3) Step 3, Figure E-4. The OSL Program processes the Relay-developed input files and maximizes the selected objective function. A "C" program and EXCEL macro portion of Relay are used for extracting and transferring OSL decision variable values to the appropriate areas of the ECO spreadsheets.

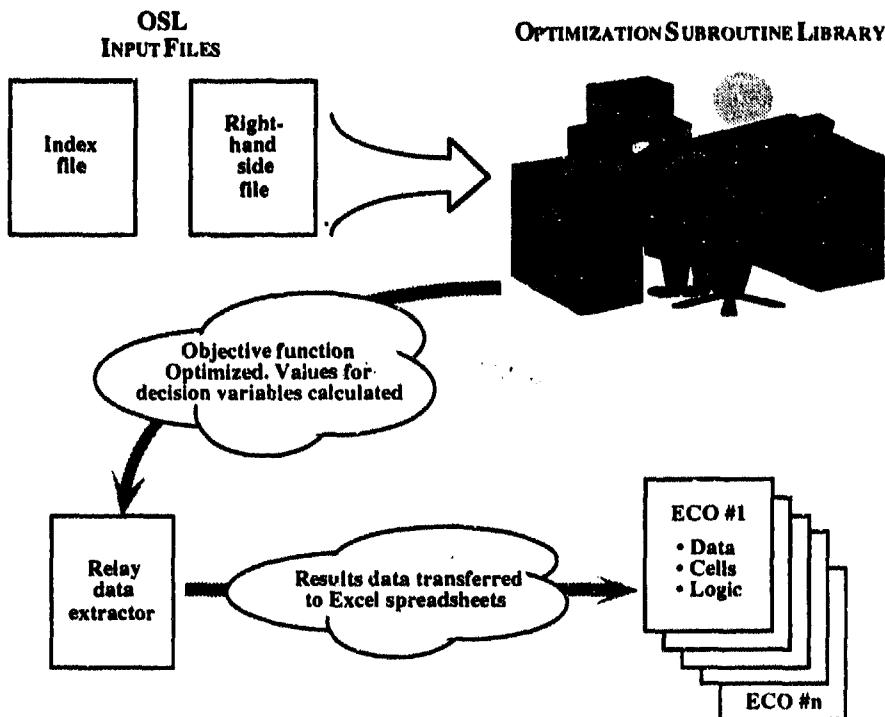


Figure E-4. RIM Processing Step 3—OSL Processing and Extracting Results

E-5. GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF ECO SPREADSHEET DATA AND PROCESSING LOGIC

a. General

(1) RIM was structured to determine the optimum ECO and site-specific investment strategy for maximizing any one of four possible alternative objective functions. While optimizing the selected objective function, the model also specifies the resultant values for each of the three alternative objective functions not selected for optimization.

(2) The values of nonselected objective functions are likely sub-optimized as a result of the model's focus on the primary objective function. These nonselected objective functions may be optimized during successive model iterations within a hierarchy of constraints imposed by preceding optimizer results.

(3) RIM output specifies the total as well as the ECO/site-specific economic and environmental impacts of investing in ECO. RIM results represent the optimum Army investment strategy for investing in a range of pre-selected ECOs among several predetermined sites in the manner which maximizes the objective function.

b. Spreadsheet Proper. A separate ECO spreadsheet program containing site specific ECO performance and cost data, operating logic (equations), and cells for decision variable values was prepared for each ECO evaluated in the Model (47 spreadsheets for the base case run). A sample ECO spreadsheet is illustrated at Table E-1. Descriptions of the specific ECO spreadsheet elements provided below are keyed to the indicated portions of the sample illustration.

- Item # 1, This column identifies Army sites for which data is displayed.
- Item # 2, "Init Cost 1 Percent Invest." Initial (one-time) cost of implementing a 1 percent increment of the designated ECO at the indicated site. This cost is expressed in FY 93 K dollars and is derived from data reported by CERL. The use of 1 percent rather than 100 percent is a data scaling consideration. Current scaling permits a 34.5 percent decision value, for example, to be returned from the optimizer as 34.5 percent.
- Item # 3, "Annual Energy Sav 1 Percent Invest." The annual energy savings resulting from a 1 percent implementation of the specified ECO at the indicated site. Energy savings are expressed as thousands of Mbtu and may be positive or negative according to the ECOs' net overall impact upon facility systems.
- Item # 4, "Annual Demand Sav 1 Percent Invest." The annual kilowatt savings for electrical demand charges resulting from a 1 percent implementation of the specified ECO at the indicated site. The cost of electricity is, in large part, determined by the time of day during which the electricity is consumed. Electricity consumed during the utilities' peak demand hours usually costs significantly more than an equal amount of electricity consumed during off peak hours. Because the rate structures used for determining demand charges are so complex and vary widely among servicing utilities, these annualized demand rates were developed for use in analysis. This data element was reported by CERL.
- Item # 5, "Annual Envir Sav 1 Percent Invest." The annual amount of reduction in atmospheric pollution resulting from a 1 percent implementation of the designated ECO at the indicated site. The amount of atmospheric pollutants abated is expressed as short tons (STONS). Specific pollutants included in this data element are sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), particulates, and hydrocarbons. This data element was reported by CERL and converted to a percentage value for model processing.
- Item # 6, "Percent Left from Start." Percent of opportunities remaining to be implemented for the designated ECO measure at the indicated site. This data element excludes that portion of the indicated ECO measure estimated to have already been completed (implemented) at the indicated site at the start of the planning period. This data element was derived by applying the results of CAA market penetration surveys to ECOs provided by CERL.
- Item # 7, "Investment Percent Limit Logic." This item contains constraints that limit the ECO investment to the potential at the start of the planning period.
- Item # 8, "Annual Cost Savings (1 Percent Investment)." The annual operating cost savings resulting from a 1 percent implementation of the designated ECO at the indicated site for the indicated year. Annual cost avoidance/savings are expressed in FY 93 K dollars. Annual cost avoidance projections represent the total net cost impact which is estimated to occur from a 1 percent investment in the ECO. As appropriate,

this cost data was adjusted during pre-processing analysis to reflect alternative pricing and inflation assumptions (e.g., fuel price increase of 3 percent above the inflation rate).

- Item # 9, "Decision Cells-Percent Investment." Contains the ECO investment decisions generated by the optimizer (OSL) in Step 3. Optimizer investment decisions are shown as an incremental percent (not cumulative) by year at a given site.
- Item # 10, "Cumulative Percent investment above the starting level." Contains the logic for calculating and displaying the cumulative results of implementing annual investment decisions generated by the optimizer in Step 3 and reflected in Item # 9. Values are expressed as a percent of the total number of ECO opportunities at a given site.
- Item # 11, "Annual implementation costs." Cells contain the program logic for calculating and displaying the annual cost in K dollars of implementing optimizer-generated ECO decisions (Item # 9) at designated sites.
- Item # 12, "Annual Energy Savings." Cells contain the program logic for calculating and displaying the annual energy savings resulting from implementing optimizer-generated ECO decisions. Energy savings are displayed in thousands of Mbtu.
- Item # 13, "Annual Demand Savings." Cells contain the program logic for calculating and displaying the annual electrical demand savings resulting from optimizer-generated ECO investment decisions (Item # 9) at designated sites. Electrical demand savings are based on reductions and/or shifts in electrical demand pattern and may not be directly related to amount of energy consumption. Demand savings are expressed in kilowatts (kW) of electricity.
- Item # 14, "Annual Cost Savings." Cells contain the program logic for calculating and displaying the total annual cost savings in K dollars of implementing optimizer-generated ECO investment decisions (Item # 9) at designated sites.
- Item # 15, "Annual Environmental Savings." Cells contain the program logic for calculating and displaying the annual short tonnage of atmospheric pollution reduction resulting from implementing optimizer-generated ECO decisions (Item # 9) at designated sites.

c. Post Processing. Initial data postprocessing is done using a "C" language program and Excel macro to extract and transfer RIM results to areas of the ECO Spreadsheets. This creates the output version of ECO spreadsheets which includes results. These postprocessing data elements are described below as P1 through P7.

- Item # P1, "Data: Quantity Fixtures/Opportunities." This data expresses the total number of ECO at the specified site to include any portion of ECO which may have been previously implemented (as identified by market penetration surveys). This data was provided by CERL.
- Item # P2, "Logic: Percent FY 93 Penetration." This logic element expresses the percent of the total ECOs which have been previously implemented at the specified site and, as such, are not available for implementation in the model simulation. CAA developed this data from market penetration surveys.

- Item # P3, "Logic: Quantity FY 93 Penetration." This logic element expresses the quantity of the ECOs which have been previously implemented at the specified site and, as such, are not available for investment by the model during simulation. This value is the product of the total number of ECOs (P1) and the percent of existing market penetration for that ECO (P2).
- Item # P4, "Cumulative Quantity Penetration Above the FY 93 Penetration." This logic element expresses the annual cumulative quantity of additional ECO investment made by the model during simulation. This value, which reflects model investment decisions, cannot exceed the total number of remaining ECO, (P1 value minus P3 value).
- Item # P5, "Quantity FY 93 Penetration by ECO." This logic element expresses the total quantity of ECOs which have been previously implemented at all sites addressed in the study. This value is the sum of all values appearing in Item # P3.
- Item # P6, "Cumulative Quantity Penetration by ECO Above the FY 93 Penetration." This logic element expresses the total number of additional ECOs implemented annually during model simulation. These values are the annual summation for all values appearing in Item # P4 .
- Item # P7, "Cumulative Quantity Penetration by ECO." This logic element expresses the cumulative total number of ECOs (in "eaches") implemented annually to include the amounts for preexisting market penetration and annual model simulated implementation. These values are obtained by adding the amount of preexisting market penetration (Item # P5) to each annual value expressed in Item # P6.

E-6. GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF MAIN (LINKING) SPREADSHEET DATA AND LOGIC

a. General. The main or linking spreadsheet contains the logic (expressed by equations) for applying the model objective function and for imposing budgetary constraints during processing. This spreadsheet provides the operator/decisionmaker with a centralized method for selecting and uniformly applying objective functions during model processing. It also allows appropriate operating constraints to be set without having to alter the structure, data, and formulas of the individual ECO spreadsheets.

b. Spreadsheet Proper. This paragraph discusses the main spreadsheet except for the post processing portion. The descriptions below are numerically keyed to the indicated portions of the spreadsheet sample illustration appearing at Table E-3. Some items involving energy, demand, or environment savings are omitted, when they are similar to described cost savings items.

- Item # 1, "Fraction for Cost Savings Rolled Over." This is the fraction of the dollar cost savings (Item # 6) which will be retained and applied to fund implementation of ECO program measures the following year.
- Item # 2, "Annual Investment Funding Limitations (Budget) in K Dollars." This gives the annual dollar amounts that are programmed and budgeted for ECO implementation.
- Item # 3, "Weights for Objectives." These four data elements give the weights of the four components of the objective function.

- Item # 4, "Multiple Objective Function." This single cell item shows the value of the objective function. (The actual formula contained in the cell is shown in Table E-4.)
- Item # 5, "Total Annual Investment Costs." This logic field expresses the total annual dollar investment amounts in K dollars. The model determines these amounts by summing the annual ECO investments of Item # 10 below.
- Item # 6, "Total Annual Cost Savings." This logic field expresses the total annual cost savings in K dollars which are generated by model implementation of ECO measures. The model determines these amounts by summing the annual cost savings by ECO of Item # 11 below.
- Item # 7, "Grand Total Cost Savings (in K dollars)." This single cell item contains the formula for the sum of the annual cost savings.
- Item # 8, "Annual Budget + Cost Savings Rolled Over from Previous Year." This logic field calculates total annual budgets available for funding ECO measures by adding any assumed rollover of cost savings generated through implementation of ECO measures to the programmed/budgeted amount of Item # 2 above. The model calculates annual rollover amounts by multiplying annual cost savings by the assumed rollover factor of Item # 1. It is important to note that the model only begins to generate cost savings for ECO measures in the year following implementation.
- Item # 9, "Enforcement of Cost Limit (Annual Budget + Previous Year's Cost Savings)." This logic field imposes total annual budget constraints during model simulation to available amounts as shown in Item # 8 and displays any unused annual budget amounts.
- Item # 10, "Total Annual Investment Costs by ECO." This field displays the total annual investment cost for each ECO. The main spreadsheet extracts the data in this field from respective ECO spreadsheets (Table E-1, Item # 11).
- Item # 11, "Total Annual Cost Savings by ECO." This data field displays the total annual cost savings generated for each ECO. The main spreadsheet extracts the data in this field from respective ECO spreadsheets (Table E-1, Item # 8).

e. **Post Processing Part.** The main spreadsheet elements described below in Items # P1 through P3 concern the post processing of model results. These descriptions are also numerically keyed to the indicated portions of the spreadsheet sample illustration appearing at Table E-3.

- Items # P1. "Cumulative Quantity Penetration by ECO." This logic field expresses the total annual cumulative ECO quantity implemented, including the opportunities invested in before the model planning period.
- Item # P2. "Cumulative Quantity Penetration by ECO Above the FY 93 Penetration." This logic field expresses the total annual cumulative ECO quantity implemented, not including the opportunities invested in before the model planning period.

- Item # P3, "Percent of Final Penetration." The logic field gives the annual cumulative quantity penetration (above the penetration before the planning period) divided by cumulative quantity penetration (above the penetration before the planning period) in FY 05 (the last year of the planning period). This item gives an indication of the rate at which the ECO are implemented.

E-7. CONCEPTUAL REMARKS ON THE ECONOMY OF SCALE (EoS)

SPREADSHEETS. Table E-5 and Table E-6 contain the value and the formula views respectively of the prototype EoS ECO spreadsheet. This spreadsheet illustrates the modifications necessary to implement an economy of scale methodology where investment costs per item decrease after an initial investment. For example, instead of one set of investment decision cells, the EoS ECO spreadsheet contains two sets. Investment decision cells contain annual percent investments, that is annual investments as a percentage of the total investment opportunities available before the initial implementation of the ECO. In an EoS ECO spreadsheet, one set contains the annual percent investments at the initial higher per item cost. The other set contains the annual percent investments at the lower per item cost. The EoS ECO spreadsheet also contains annual binary variables that prevent investment at the lower cost before fulfilling the quantity investment requirement at the higher cost. The technical details of the mathematical formulation implementing this appear in Appendix D. The EoS main spreadsheet is similar to Core main spreadsheet in that it obtains information from ECO spreadsheets. The value and formula views are given in Tables E-7 and E-8 of the prototype EoS main spreadsheet. It obtains information from just one EoS ECO spreadsheet.

Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 1 of 8 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2X4FL	2x4 Fluorescent Lighting Retrofit					REC	REC	REC	REC	REC	REC
2		Data except column H										
3		Col B: Costs in 1000s of dollars	(CEPL 100% data divided by 1000*100)									
4		Col C: Energy savings in 1000s of MWh's (CEPL 100% data divided by 1000*100)										
5		Col D: Demand savings in Kilowatts (CEPL 100% data divided by 100)										
6		See below for Cost Savings										
7		Col F: Environmental Savings in Tons (CEPL sum population above 100%-dam divided by 100)										
8	8 Charset	Init_Cost	Annual_Energy_Sv	Demand_Sv		Annual	Percent	Investment				
9						KWhr_Sav	left_from	%_Limit				
10		1%_Invest	1%_Invest	1%_Invest		1%_Invest	Start	Limit				
11	Site Code	77.2390239	0.8225008	72.8208		202.34688	85	0				
12	CHENIC	48.852428	0.817002	48.6632		192.96886	85	0				
13	CORCOR	54.38559	0.8036396	58.014933		203.03632	85	0				
14	DEBROS	64.287653	0.4468056	58.335467		134.80758	85	0				
15	FJENK	48.6144	0.3701476	39.612267		68.775836	85	0				
16	FJODD	67.97839	0.8836956	71.0144		226.58662	85	0				
17	FJODS	58.398475	0.7497181	58.523733		168.93888	85	0				
18	FJODS	18.434445	0.1560684	14.613867		14.694925	85	0				
19	LEBOS	0	0	0		0	0	0				
20	LEBOS	32.326211	0.2982242	31.016833		88.581111	85	0				
21	LEBOS	33.137656	0.4001337	36.228267		98.241171	85	0				
22	LEBOS	41.232268	0.378865	38.768833		99.276626	85	0				
23	PFJOD	53.701378	0.3192978	45.466933		28.322716	85	0				
24	FJOLE	44.17777	0.8087644	39.5584		112.81134	85	0				
25	LEBOS	47.786220	0.4774250	46.801067		134.90132	85	0				
26	LEBOS	0	0	0		0	0	0				
27	STBET	29.709152	0.4177422	32.48		96.35346	85	0				
28	STBET	62.888742	0.8375886	68.842667		199.14289	85	0				
29	LEBOS	70.42904	0.8868502	74.4128		224.48745	85	0				
30	PFJOD	40.188973	0.3487326	38.3328		30.383455	85	0				
31	LEBOS	42.313312	0.4384822	39.7824		83.090688	85	0				
32	CORCOR	66.37446	0.7584243	66.005333		161.81145	85	0				
33	LEBOS	47.858686	0.4175348	37.4978		50.82346	85	0				
34	LEBOS	53.604496	0.6889143	48.4892		66.901063	85	0				
35	FJOLE	76.381347	0.732696	68.384467		273.84803	85	0				
36	LEBOS	38.315627	0.35389918	34.8884		99.448951	85	0				
37	PFJOD	44.742411	0.4380617	42.0672		63.299913	85	0				
38	LEBOS	48.066154	0.6129222	47.807467		150.80256	85	0				
39	PFJOD	0	0	0		0	0	0				
40	LEBOS	66.787037	0.5521396	53.870467		182.20898	85	0				
41	LEBOS	5.3009813	0.0620967	5.6		15.80538	85	0				
42	CORCOR	6.6185872	0.1014632	6.9868		24.992586	85	0				
43	LEBOS	3.8867352	0.0487120	4.2112		10.491075	85	0				
44	LEBOS	0	0	0		0	0	0				
45	PFJOD	6.8700328	0.0828298	7.2578		21.803224	85	0				
46	PFJOD	24.126277	0.2144216	23.683733		31.181004	85	0				
47	TOOLS	7.3001448	0.0619381	7.0037333		28.388948	85	0				
48	LEBOS	4.2861864	0.0340334	3.8125333		6.0460036	85	0				
49	HOJAP	8.0736866	0.0582931	8.4206		14.181306	85	0				
50	LEJAP	1.1829668	0.016721	1.1349333		3.8833888	85	0				
51	LEJAP	6.3017391	0.0687399	6.6109333		11.0877585	85	0				
52	LEBOS	17.166499	0.1449498	16.8144		46.321836	85	0				
53	PFACU	26.712908	0.2996844	28.288867		26.066122	85	0				
54	LEBOS	47.722897	0.5684500	50.414933		148.34901	85	0				
55	LEBOS	68.830736	0.8728270	61.8416		188.14614	85	0				
56	PFACU	21.7736106	0.1806995	19.683267		14.621945	85	0				
57	LEBOS	20.904589	0.5235856	20.4756		64.256665	85	0				
58	PFACU	6.7242286	0.0615066	6.8856		16.906881	85	0				
59	LEBOS	63.912863	0.5942797	59.150633		158.48187	85	0				
60	PFACU	84.939297	0.5054192	51.6844		98.541324	85	0				
61		The next row contains formulas that are not sent to the optimizer										
62		1784.1462	18.052107	1801.0010		4460.4782						
63												
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69												
70												
71		h194	h195	h196	h197	h198	h199	h200	h201	h202	h203	h204
72		21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656	21.34656
73		19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434	19.986434
74		CHENIC	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068	10.3068
75		DEBROS	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737	19.776737
76		FJENK	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773	15.829773
77		FJODD	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255	21.175255
78		FJODS	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441	19.926441
79		LEBOS	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059	9.0234059
80		PFACU	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604	6.8875604
81		LEBOS	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228	10.938228
82		PFACU	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402	8.7473402
83		LEBOS	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287	10.887287
84		FJOLE	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951	8.2846951
85		LEBOS	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482	11.387482
86		PFACU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87		LEBOS	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816	10.87816

**Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 2 of 8 pages)**

**Table E-1. Core E&P Spreadsheets - Value View
(page 3 of 8 pages)**

**Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 4 of 8 pages)**

**Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 5 of 8 pages)**

Annual Demand Savings in Minnesota

Annual Cost Savings

**Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 6 of 8 pages)**

Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 7 of 8 pages)

Table E-1. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 8 of 8 pages)

Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 1 of 8 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
1	2EAPL	S6 Fluorescent Lighting Retrofit		
2	Data entered column H			
3	Col B: Costs in 1000s of dollars			
4	Col C: Energy savings in 1000s of dollars			
5	Col D: Demand savings in Kilowatts			
6	Col E: Demand savings in Kilowatts			
7	See notes for Cost Savings			
8	Col F: Annualized Savings in Tons			
9		Annual	Annual	Investment
10	B_Costs	Energy_Sv	Demand_Sv	%_Limit
11	B_Costs_1%	1%	1%	basis
12				
13		0	0	=G11-M101
14		0	0	=G12-M102
15		0	0	=G13-M103
16		0	0	=G14-M104
17		0	0	=G15-M105
18		0	0	=G16-M106
19		0	0	=G17-M107
20		0	0	=G18-M108
21		0	0	=G19-M109
22		0	0	=G20-M100
23		0	0	=G21-M201
24		0	0	=G22-M202
25		0	0	=G23-M203
26		0	0	=G24-M204
27		0	0	=G25-M205
28		0	0	=G26-M206
29		0	0	=G27-M207
30		0	0	=G28-M208
31		0	0	=G29-M209
32		0	0	=G30-M210
33		0	0	=G31-M211
34		0	0	=G32-M212
35		0	0	=G33-M213
36		0	0	=G34-M214
37		0	0	=G35-M215
38		0	0	=G36-M216
39		0	0	=G37-M217
40		0	0	=G38-M218
41		0	0	=G39-M219
42		0	0	=G40-M220
43		0	0	=G41-M221
44		0	0	=G42-M222
45		0	0	=G43-M223
46		0	0	=G44-M224
47		0	0	=G45-M225
48		0	0	=G46-M226
49		0	0	=G47-M227
50		0	0	=G48-M228
51		0	0	=G49-M229
52		0	0	=G50-M230
53		0	0	=G51-M231
54		0	0	=G52-M232
55		0	0	=G53-M233
56		0	0	=G54-M234
57		0	0	=G55-M235
58		0	0	=G56-M236
59		0	0	=G57-M237
60		0	0	=G58-M238
61		0	0	=G59-M239
62		0	0	=G60-M240
63	The next few contain formulas that are not			
64	sum	=SUM(B11:B60)	=SUM(C11:C60)	=SUM(D11:D60)
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Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 2 of 8 pages)

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Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 3 of 8 pages)

Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 4 of 8 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
1111 WIND -4822*8142	4822*C142	-4822*0142	4822*H142	
1112 PT_DBD -4822*8143	4822*C143	-4822*0143	4822*H143	
1113 P_JUL -4824*8144	4824*C144	-4824*0144	4824*H144	
1114 WIND -4825*8145	4825*C145	-4825*0145	4825*H145	
1115 WIND -4826*8146	4826*C146	-4826*0146	4826*H146	
1116 WIND -4827*8147	4827*C147	-4827*0147	4827*H147	
1117 WIND -4828*8148	4828*C148	-4828*0148	4828*H148	
1118 WIND -4829*8149	4829*C149	-4829*0149	4829*H149	
1119 PT_DBD -4830*8150	4830*C150	-4830*0150	4830*H150	
1120 WIND -4831*8151	4831*C151	-4831*0151	4831*H151	
1121 CEC001 -4832*8152	4832*C152	-4832*0152	4832*H152	
1122 WIND -4833*8153	4833*C153	-4833*0153	4833*H153	
1123 WIND -4834*8154	4834*C154	-4834*0154	4834*H154	
1124 P_JUL -4835*8155	4835*C155	-4835*0155	4835*H155	
1125 WIND -4836*8156	4836*C156	-4836*0156	4836*H156	
1126 PT_LIN -4837*8157	4837*C157	-4837*0157	4837*H157	
1127 WIND -4838*8158	4838*C158	-4838*0158	4838*H158	
1128 P_JUL -4839*8159	4839*C159	-4839*0159	4839*H159	
1129 WIND -4840*8160	4840*C160	-4840*0160	4840*H160	
1130 WIND -4841*8161	4841*C161	-4841*0161	4841*H161	
1131 CEC01 -4842*8162	4842*C162	-4842*0162	4842*H162	
1132 WIND -4843*8163	4843*C163	-4843*0163	4843*H163	
1133 WIND -4844*8164	4844*C164	-4844*0164	4844*H164	
1134 WIND -4845*8165	4845*C165	-4845*0165	4845*H165	
1135 WIND -4846*8166	4846*C166	-4846*0166	4846*H166	
1136 WIND -4847*8167	4847*C167	-4847*0167	4847*H167	
1137 WIND -4848*8168	4848*C168	-4848*0168	4848*H168	
1138 WIND -4849*8169	4849*C169	-4849*0169	4849*H169	
1139 WIND -4850*8170	4850*C170	-4850*0170	4850*H170	
1140 WIND -4851*8171	4851*C171	-4851*0171	4851*H171	
1141 WIND -4852*8172	4852*C172	-4852*0172	4852*H172	
1142 WIND -4853*8173	4853*C173	-4853*0173	4853*H173	
1143 WIND -4854*8174	4854*C174	-4854*0174	4854*H174	
1144 WIND -4855*8175	4855*C175	-4855*0175	4855*H175	
1145 WIND -4856*8176	4856*C176	-4856*0176	4856*H176	
1146 WIND -4857*8177	4857*C177	-4857*0177	4857*H177	
1147 WIND -4858*8178	4858*C178	-4858*0178	4858*H178	
1148 WIND -4859*8179	4859*C179	-4859*0179	4859*H179	
1149 WIND -4860*8180	4860*C180	-4860*0180	4860*H180	
1150 WIND -4861*8181	4861*C181	-4861*0181	4861*H181	
1151 WIND -4862*8182	4862*C182	-4862*0182	4862*H182	
1152 WIND -4863*8183	4863*C183	-4863*0183	4863*H183	
1153 WIND -4864*8184	4864*C184	-4864*0184	4864*H184	
1154 WIND -4865*8185	4865*C185	-4865*0185	4865*H185	
1155 WIND -4866*8186	4866*C186	-4866*0186	4866*H186	
1156 WIND -4867*8187	4867*C187	-4867*0187	4867*H187	
1157 WIND -4868*8188	4868*C188	-4868*0188	4868*H188	
1158 WIND -4869*8189	4869*C189	-4869*0189	4869*H189	
1159 WIND -4870*8190	4870*C190	-4870*0190	4870*H190	
1160 WIND -4871*8191	4871*C191	-4871*0191	4871*H191	
1161 WIND -4872*8192	4872*C192	-4872*0192	4872*H192	
1162 WIND -4873*8193	4873*C193	-4873*0193	4873*H193	
1163 WIND -4874*8194	4874*C194	-4874*0194	4874*H194	
1164 WIND -4875*8195	4875*C195	-4875*0195	4875*H195	
1165 WIND -4876*8196	4876*C196	-4876*0196	4876*H196	
1166 WIND -4877*8197	4877*C197	-4877*0197	4877*H197	
1167 WIND -4878*8198	4878*C198	-4878*0198	4878*H198	
1168 WIND -4879*8199	4879*C199	-4879*0199	4879*H199	
1169 WIND -4880*8200	4880*C200	-4880*0200	4880*H200	
1170 WIND -4881*8201	4881*C201	-4881*0201	4881*H201	
1171 WIND -4882*8202	4882*C202	-4882*0202	4882*H202	
1172 WIND -4883*8203	4883*C203	-4883*0203	4883*H203	
1173 PT_DBD -4884*8204	4884*C204	-4884*0204	4884*H204	
1174 WIND -4885*8205	4885*C205	-4885*0205	4885*H205	
1175 WIND -4886*8206	4886*C206	-4886*0206	4886*H206	
1176 WIND -4887*8207	4887*C207	-4887*0207	4887*H207	
1177 WIND -4888*8208	4888*C208	-4888*0208	4888*H208	
1178 WIND -4889*8209	4889*C209	-4889*0209	4889*H209	
1179 PT_DBD -4890*8210	4890*C210	-4890*0210	4890*H210	
1180 WIND -4891*8211	4891*C211	-4891*0211	4891*H211	
1181 CEC001 -4892*8212	4892*C212	-4892*0212	4892*H212	
1182 WIND -4893*8213	4893*C213	-4893*0213	4893*H213	
1183 WIND -4894*8214	4894*C214	-4894*0214	4894*H214	
1184 WIND -4895*8215	4895*C215	-4895*0215	4895*H215	
1185 WIND -4896*8216	4896*C216	-4896*0216	4896*H216	
1186 PT_LIN -4897*8217	4897*C217	-4897*0217	4897*H217	
1187 WIND -4898*8218	4898*C218	-4898*0218	4898*H218	
1188 P_JUL -4899*8219	4899*C219	-4899*0219	4899*H219	
1189 WIND -4900*8220	4900*C220	-4900*0220	4900*H220	
1190 WIND -4901*8221	4901*C221	-4901*0221	4901*H221	
1191 CEC01 -4902*8222	4902*C222	-4902*0222	4902*H222	
1192 WIND -4903*8223	4903*C223	-4903*0223	4903*H223	
1193 WIND -4904*8224	4904*C224	-4904*0224	4904*H224	
1194 WIND -4905*8225	4905*C225	-4905*0225	4905*H225	
1195 WIND -4906*8226	4906*C226	-4906*0226	4906*H226	
1196 WIND -4907*8227	4907*C227	-4907*0227	4907*H227	
1197 WIND -4908*8228	4908*C228	-4908*0228	4908*H228	

Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 5 of 8 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
31.0 H01_AP	=SC48*E229	=SC48*E229	=SC48*H229	=SC48*H229
31.0 H20_AP	=SC50*E229	=SC50*E229	=SC50*H229	=SC50*H229
31.1 H01_AP	=SC51*E229	=SC51*E229	=SC51*H229	=SC51*H229
31.2 H02_AP	=SC52*E229	=SC52*E229	=SC52*H229	=SC52*H229
31.3 H03_AP	=SC53*E229	=SC53*E229	=SC53*H229	=SC53*H229
31.4 H04_AP	=SC54*E229	=SC54*E229	=SC54*H229	=SC54*H229
31.5 H05_AP	=SC55*E229	=SC55*E229	=SC55*H229	=SC55*H229
31.6 H06_AP	=SC56*E229	=SC56*E229	=SC56*H229	=SC56*H229
31.7 H07_AP	=SC57*E229	=SC57*E229	=SC57*H229	=SC57*H229
31.8 H08_AP	=SC58*E229	=SC58*E229	=SC58*H229	=SC58*H229
31.9 H09_AP	=SC59*E229	=SC59*E229	=SC59*H229	=SC59*H229
31.0 H10_AP	=SC60*E229	=SC60*E229	=SC60*H229	=SC60*H229
31.1			Unpredicted formulas are used in row 31.1	
31.2 Total	=SUMPRODUCT(\$C\$11:\$C\$60,\$B\$1:\$\$240)	=SUMPRODUCT(\$C\$11:\$C\$60,\$C\$1:\$\$240)	=SUMPRODUCT(\$C\$11:\$C\$60,\$D\$1:\$\$240)	=SUMPRODUCT(\$C\$11:\$C\$60,\$H\$1:\$\$240)
31.3 Old Tot	=SUM(\$B\$3:\$\$240)			
31.4 (Total on				
31.5				
31.6				
31.7				
31.8 Annual Demand Savings in Thousands				
31.9				
32.0				
32.1 H001	=\$D11*E181	=D11*E181	=D11*H181	=D11*H181
32.2 H002	=D012*E182	=D12*E182	=D12*H182	=D12*H182
32.3 H003	=D013*E183	=D13*E183	=D13*H183	=D13*H183
32.4 H004	=D014*E184	=D14*E184	=D14*H184	=D14*H184
32.5 P_001	=D015*E185	=D15*E185	=D15*H185	=D15*H185
32.6 P_002	=D016*E186	=D16*E186	=D16*H186	=D16*H186
32.7 P_003	=D017*E187	=D17*E187	=D17*H187	=D17*H187
32.8 H005	=D018*E188	=D18*E188	=D18*H188	=D18*H188
32.9 H006	=D019*E189	=D19*E189	=D19*H189	=D19*H189
32.0 H007	=D020*E190	=D20*E190	=D20*H190	=D20*H190
32.1 H008	=D021*E191	=D21*E191	=D21*H191	=D21*H191
32.2 H009	=D022*E192	=D22*E192	=D22*H192	=D22*H192
32.3 P_009	=D023*E193	=D23*E193	=D23*H193	=D23*H193
32.4 P_010	=D024*E194	=D24*E194	=D24*H194	=D24*H194
32.5 H011	=D025*E195	=D25*E195	=D25*H195	=D25*H195
32.6 H012	=D026*E196	=D26*E196	=D26*H196	=D26*H196
32.7 H013	=D027*E197	=D27*E197	=D27*H197	=D27*H197
32.8 H014	=D028*E198	=D28*E198	=D28*H198	=D28*H198
32.9 H015	=D029*E199	=D29*E199	=D29*H199	=D29*H199
32.0 H016	=D030*E200	=D30*E200	=D30*H200	=D30*H200
32.1 H017	=D031*E201	=D31*E201	=D31*H201	=D31*H201
32.2 H018	=D032*E202	=D32*E202	=D32*H202	=D32*H202
32.3 P_018	=D033*E203	=D33*E203	=D33*H203	=D33*H203
32.4 P_019	=D034*E204	=D34*E204	=D34*H204	=D34*H204
32.5 H019	=D035*E205	=D35*E205	=D35*H205	=D35*H205
32.6 H020	=D036*E206	=D36*E206	=D36*H206	=D36*H206
32.7 H021	=D037*E207	=D37*E207	=D37*H207	=D37*H207
32.8 H022	=D038*E208	=D38*E208	=D38*H208	=D38*H208
32.9 H023	=D039*E209	=D39*E209	=D39*H209	=D39*H209
32.0 P_023	=D040*E210	=D40*E210	=D40*H210	=D40*H210
32.1 H024	=D041*E211	=D41*E211	=D41*H211	=D41*H211
32.2 H025	=D042*E212	=D42*E212	=D42*H212	=D42*H212
32.3 H026	=D043*E213	=D43*E213	=D43*H213	=D43*H213
32.4 H027	=D044*E214	=D44*E214	=D44*H214	=D44*H214
32.5 P_027	=D045*E215	=D45*E215	=D45*H215	=D45*H215
32.6 H028	=D046*E216	=D46*E216	=D46*H216	=D46*H216
32.7 P_028	=D047*E217	=D47*E217	=D47*H217	=D47*H217
32.8 H029	=D048*E218	=D48*E218	=D48*H218	=D48*H218
32.9 P_029	=D049*E219	=D49*E219	=D49*H219	=D49*H219
32.0 H030	=D050*E220	=D50*E220	=D50*H220	=D50*H220
32.1 H031	=D051*E221	=D51*E221	=D51*H221	=D51*H221
32.2 H032	=D043*E222	=D43*E222	=D43*H222	=D43*H222
32.3 P_032	=D045*E223	=D45*E223	=D45*H223	=D45*H223
32.4 P_033	=D044*E224	=D44*E224	=D44*H224	=D44*H224
32.5 H033	=D045*E225	=D45*E225	=D45*H225	=D45*H225
32.6 P_034	=D046*E226	=D46*E226	=D46*H226	=D46*H226
32.7 H034	=D047*E227	=D47*E227	=D47*H227	=D47*H227
32.8 H035	=D048*E228	=D48*E228	=D48*H228	=D48*H228
32.9 H036	=D049*E229	=D49*E229	=D49*H229	=D49*H229
32.0 P_036	=D050*E230	=D50*E230	=D50*H230	=D50*H230
32.1 H037	=D051*E231	=D51*E231	=D51*H231	=D51*H231
32.2 H038	=D052*E232	=D52*E232	=D52*H232	=D52*H232
32.3 H039	=D053*E233	=D53*E233	=D53*H233	=D53*H233
32.4 H040	=D054*E234	=D54*E234	=D54*H234	=D54*H234
32.5 H041	=D055*E235	=D55*E235	=D55*H235	=D55*H235
32.6 H042	=D056*E236	=D56*E236	=D56*H236	=D56*H236
32.7 H043	=D057*E237	=D57*E237	=D57*H237	=D57*H237
32.8 H044	=D058*E238	=D58*E238	=D58*H238	=D58*H238
32.9 H045	=D059*E239	=D59*E239	=D59*H239	=D59*H239
32.0 H046	=D060*E240	=D60*E240	=D60*H240	=D60*H240
32.1			Unpredicted formulas are used in row 32.1	
32.2 Total	=SUMPRODUCT(\$D\$11:\$D\$60,\$B\$1:\$\$240)	=SUMPRODUCT(\$D\$11:\$D\$60,\$C\$1:\$\$240)	=SUMPRODUCT(\$D\$11:\$D\$60,\$D\$1:\$\$240)	=SUMPRODUCT(\$D\$11:\$D\$60,\$H\$1:\$\$240)
32.3 Old Tot	=SUM(\$B\$3:\$\$240)			
32.4 (Total on				
32.5				
32.6				
32.7				
32.8 Annual Cost Savings in 1000s of dollars				
32.9				
33.0				
33.1 H001	=C71*E181	=C71*E181	=C71*H181	=C71*H181
33.2 H002	=C72*E182	=C72*E182	=C72*H182	=C72*H182
33.3 H003	=C73*E183	=C73*E183	=C73*H183	=C73*H183
33.4 H004	=C74*E184	=C74*E184	=C74*H184	=C74*H184
33.5 P_004	=C75*E185	=C75*E185	=C75*H185	=C75*H185

Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 6 of 8 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E
430	P_CDD	=G78*G196	=G78*C196	=G78*D196	=H78*H196
431	U_CDD	=G77*G197	=G77*C197	=G77*D197	=H77*H197
432	U_CDD	=G78*G198	=G78*C198	=G78*D198	=H78*H198
433	U_CDD	=G79*G199	=G79*C199	=G79*D199	=H79*H199
434	U_CDD	=G80*G200	=G80*C200	=G80*D200	=H80*H200
435	U_CDD	=G81*G201	=G81*C201	=G81*D201	=H81*H201
436	U_CDD	=G82*G202	=G82*C202	=G82*D202	=H82*H202
437	P_CDD	=G83*G203	=G83*C203	=G83*D203	=H83*H203
438	P_CDD	=G84*G204	=G84*C204	=G84*D204	=H84*H204
439	U_CDD	=G85*G205	=G85*C205	=G85*D205	=H85*H205
440	U_CDD	=G86*G206	=G86*C206	=G86*D206	=H86*H206
441	U_CDD	=G87*G207	=G87*C207	=G87*D207	=H87*H207
442	U_CDD	=G88*G208	=G88*C208	=G88*D208	=H88*H208
443	U_CDD	=G89*G209	=G89*C209	=G89*D209	=H89*H209
444	P_CDD	=G90*G210	=G90*C210	=G90*D210	=H90*H210
445	U_CDD	=G91*G211	=G91*C211	=G91*D211	=H91*H211
446	U_CDD	=G92*G212	=G92*C212	=G92*D212	=H92*H212
447	U_CDD	=G93*G213	=G93*C213	=G93*D213	=H93*H213
448	U_CDD	=G94*G214	=G94*C214	=G94*D214	=H94*H214
449	P_CDD	=G95*G215	=G95*C215	=G95*D215	=H95*H215
450	U_CDD	=G96*G216	=G96*C216	=G96*D216	=H96*H216
451	P_CDD	=G97*G217	=G97*C217	=G97*D217	=H97*H217
452	U_CDD	=G98*G218	=G98*C218	=G98*D218	=H98*H218
453	P_CDD	=G99*G219	=G99*C219	=G99*D219	=H99*H219
454	U_CDD	=G100*G220	=G100*C220	=G100*D220	=H100*H220
455	U_CDD	=G101*G221	=G101*C221	=G101*D221	=H101*H221
456	U_CDD	=G102*G222	=G102*C222	=G102*D222	=H102*H222
457	U_CDD	=G103*G223	=G103*C223	=G103*D223	=H103*H223
458	U_CDD	=G104*G224	=G104*C224	=G104*D224	=H104*H224
459	U_CDD	=G105*G225	=G105*C225	=G105*D225	=H105*H225
460	U_CDD	=G106*G226	=G106*C226	=G106*D226	=H106*H226
461	U_CDD	=G107*G227	=G107*C227	=G107*D227	=H107*H227
462	U_CDD	=G108*G228	=G108*C228	=G108*D228	=H108*H228
463	U_CDD	=G109*G229	=G109*C229	=G109*D229	=H109*H229
464	U_CDD	=G110*G230	=G110*C230	=G110*D230	=H110*H230
465	U_CDD	=G111*G231	=G111*C231	=G111*D231	=H111*H231
466	U_CDD	=G112*G232	=G112*C232	=G112*D232	=H112*H232
467	U_CDD	=G113*G233	=G113*C233	=G113*D233	=H113*H233
468	U_CDD	=G114*G234	=G114*C234	=G114*D234	=H114*H234
469	U_CDD	=G115*G235	=G115*C235	=G115*D235	=H115*H235
470	U_CDD	=G116*G236	=G116*C236	=G116*D236	=H116*H236
471	U_CDD	=G117*G237	=G117*C237	=G117*D237	=H117*H237
472	U_CDD	=G118*G238	=G118*C238	=G118*D238	=H118*H238
473	U_CDD	=G119*G239	=G119*C239	=G119*D239	=H119*H239
474	U_CDD	=G120*G240	=G120*C240	=G120*D240	=H120*H240
475					
476	Yield	=SUMPRODUCT(G71:G130,G191:G240)			
477	Old Tot	=SUM(B46:E46)	=SUMPRODUCT(G71:G130,G191:G240)	=SUMPRODUCT(H71:H120,H191:H240)	=SUMPRODUCT(H71:H120,H191:H240)
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Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 7 of 8 pages)

Table E-2. Core ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 8 of 8 pages)

0.10	MANUAL	0	=100-500	=8610*CS10/100
0.11				
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**Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Value View
(page 1 of 12 pages)**

DATA

9

10 Fraction [0,1] for cost savings noted over
0.3533

11 Annual investment funding limitations (Budget) in 1000s of dollars
12 87945.329

13 87945.329 87945.329 87945.329 87945.329

14 Budget 87945.329 87945.329 87945.329 87945.329

15 87945.329 87945.329 87945.329 87945.329

16 Weights for Objectives

17 0.3533 0.3533 0.3533 0

18 2 LOGIC

19 Multiple Objective Function

20 Variables with zero cost removed

21 3

22 4

23 2361771.6

24 5

25 Total annual investment costs
87945.329 11034.66 123398.58 133014.32 143054.71 151464.7 159044.26 146169.36 0 0 0 0 0

26 6 Total annual energy savings
150204.36 274263.14 368577.59 462054.07 552472.34 607480.12 675232.88 724128.21 724128.21 724128.21 724128.21 724128.21

27 7 Grand total demand savings (Billions)
6.70.326

28 8 Total annual cost savings
67474.744 108364.4 137620.73 165344.67 190577.18 213318.13 233841.7 249446.02 249446.02 249446.02 249446.02

29 9 Grand total costs savings (1000s of dollars)
2.361.772

30 10 Total annual environmental savings
556648.89 870242.06 1203088.1 1516177.5 1785224.2 2009535.3 2210702.6 2415336.9 2415336.9 2415336.9 2415336.9

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 2 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
46	Grand total environmental savings (tbone)												
47	22,230,343												
48	Annual "spot + cost savings rolled over from previous year												
49	1,784	1,795	1,786	1,797	1,798	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,795
50	see budget	110,434.66	123,988.58	133,014.32	143,054.71	151,464.7	159,044.26	165,684.77	171,085.69	171,085.69	171,085.69	171,085.69	171,085.69
51													
52	Enforcement of cost limit												
53	unaudited account shown	1,784	1,795	1,786	1,797	1,798	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,795
54	see budget	6,802E-05	-8,22E-05	5,975E-05	4,341E-05	0.0001373	6,825E-05	10,895,383	17,1085.69	17,1085.69	17,1085.69	17,1085.69	17,1085.69
55													
56	Limits (Ratio to other approaches)												
57													
58	Total annual investment costs by E1 (do not copy down, can copy across)												
59	1,794	1,795	1,785	1,797	1,798	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,795
60	1,795	1,795	1,785	1,797	1,798	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,795
61	F01_2X4F	22,632,511	43,041,777	33,810,827	34,492,789	12,222,034	37,55,1105	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	F02_COMMF	1,287,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	F03_EXLUT	12,18,06	18,65,0375	4,39,8075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	F04_OCSSEN	14,00,68	19,90,915	70,1,185	10,92,12	26,49,455	2520,92	2080,12	517,75	0	0	0	0
65	F05_SLAMP	11,86,1881	33,04,6501	7,651,2827	14,22,1875	33,17,4241	196,87406	0	2779,1192	0	0	0	0
66	F06_DLTON	31,48,3222	12,78,1645	36,85,1148	11,05,755	24,39,4574	316,20121	132,8931	236,74661	0	0	0	0
67	F07_CONL	0	0	0	2582,0492	0	2165,7848	1446,6346	3544,2908	0	0	0	0
68	F08_PTHRM	13,73,5325	37,62,2525	541,105	398,8775	63,0865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	F09_MBL	0	0	0	994,755	2,380	2555,38	2023,51	3455,105	10,920,29	0	0	0
70	F10_COOLS	0	0	0	1571,87	797,13	472,05	2360,43	6723,91	6268,77	0	0	0
71	F11_HEQS	0	0	18,32,515	11,78,545	123,08	2342,405	5873,7752	11,095,38	0	0	0	0
72	F12_NEQS	0	0	0	242,18	0	0	3113,0	0	0	0	0	0
73	F13_GCHL	0	0	2436,7	0	0	0	31135,0	2267,6	5415	0	0	0
74	F14_GSPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	F15_RUEB	0	180,975	1,488,2	11,00,85	426,375	984,875	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	F16_DUCT	84,22,6433	1,155,9255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	F17_MEESAC	0	0	287,03657	0	5034,9	23,7770,045	1879,1137	35,809,256	524,485	0	0	0
78	F18_EMCS	881,22,293	176,33,395	2897,5759	5,485,2145	6,372,4241	8,424,037	41,554,832	40,530,134	0	0	0	0
79	F19_GHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,45,815	0	0	0
80	F20_RADFA	0	0	0	287,03657	0	828,17574	380,82761	1985,9277	940,93348	0	0	0
81	F21_SHAD	0	0	0	0	0	2,198,9255	454,39427	1584,533	40,89,9148	0	0	0
82	F22_PHOOF	9,604,4	18,618,65	9,178,37	19,234,82	25,584,75	568,9	14,433,57	9,140,4	0	0	0	0
83	F23_ENSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	F24_BNSL	0	0	0	0	612,36	1523,25	1760,985	2642,67	4,316,175	0	0	0
85	F25_CNSL	0	373,0925	1,340,5975	7,16,5675	893,64	970,2	580,635	246,07	0	0	0	0
86	F26_SWND	0	858,7425	1,605,945	483,12	1,497,1225	11,01,0975	67,5675	276,1275	0	0	0	0
87	F27_WNDF	0	784,105	153,33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	F28_WHBLA												

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 3 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
92 F20_HMAP	0 229.02133	0	3816.4533	0	0	0	0	79.744	0	0	0	0	0 F29
93 F20_SPEST	869.8673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F30
94 F21_FREST	726.65035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F31
95 F22_OESUF	976.16862	7846.54	10774.961	8837.0611	7444.7652	6653.0868	1632.3507	21.641013	0	0	0	0	0 F32
96 F23_HAHC	0	0	249.07458	0	1626.975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F33
97 F24_TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F34
98 F25_HDSSR	673.9553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F35
99 F26_MSIMP	485.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F36
100 F27_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F37
101 F28_WINDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F38
102 F29_MFCM	13587.932	8098.2268	989.71715	0	0	0	0	974.822376	0	704.96813	0	0	0 F39
103 F30_SOLS	0	0	6217.0608	2787.3846	10533.481	13446.894	15617.886	13755.808	0	0	0	0	0 F40
104 F31_SQLW	0	0	0	357.91127	0	5967.4243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F41
105 F32_SQLW	0	0	0	0	454.33409	1064.2553	1583.7836	2859.3032	0	0	0	0	0 F42
106 F33_SQLW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F43
107 F34_RPENG	0	331.6666	922.0792	934.386	2410.8839	965.7972	509.7722	2015.1103	0	0	0	0	0 F44
108 F35_ECOMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F45
109 F36_EHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F46
110 F37_DCOPP	0	17358.562	31544.54	20432.15	46362.653	13847.32	4158.8793	0	0	0	0	0	0 F47
111 F38_WHTR	0	0	392.40929	664.23846	1950.9541	1392.838	733.63948	4260.9605	0	0	0	0	0 F48
112 F39_SMOTR	2632.94	8362.8	9222.5702	4497.2998	9739.28	3676.24	0	1335.36	0	0	0	0	0 F49
113 F40_SMOTR	3364.8	8051.76	5152	1518.72	33.52	563.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F50
114 F41_MOTR	1037.92	1974.8	1681.2	495.6	10.98	184	0	1595.167	0	0	0	0	0 F51
115 F42_SVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F52
116 F43_MVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F53
117 F44_LVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 F54
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185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198</td

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 4 of 12 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
128	F14_GSHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	F15_FLUE	0	12.020598	104.75423	107.67616	103.71265	251.3271	251.3271	251.3271	251.3271	251.3271	251.3271	251.3271	251.3271
140	F16_DUCT	891.40356	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977	1017.1977
141	F17_HEAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	F18_EMCS	10.999451	23.033383	141.15154	279.03979	461.78124	688.49155	153.0759	2194.5674	2194.5674	2194.5674	2194.5674	2194.5674	2194.5674
143	F19_GHP	0	0	0	23.123561	35.80667	-31.98662	-43.59763	-41.64367	-41.64367	-41.64367	-41.64367	-41.64367	-41.64367
144	F20_RADCR	0	0	0	3.3310982	3.3310982	16.330016	21.720991	53.968786	67.854825	67.854825	67.854825	67.854825	67.854825
145	F21_SHAD0	0	0	0	0	0	5.404889	10.457185	16.240876	32.899467	32.899467	32.899467	32.899467	32.899467
146	F22_FROOF	6.1220349	13.20474	17.03794	21.168652	25.514586	26.019494	28.273764	29.020836	29.020836	29.020836	29.020836	29.020836	29.020836
147	F23_EMCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	F24_EMCL	0	0	0	23.618446	67.1182	105.63748	163.93416	250.17571	250.17571	250.17571	250.17571	250.17571	250.17571
149	F25_CNSP	0	19.813305	79.489295	105.65432	134.322719	168.60991	182.3157	190.69005	190.69005	190.69005	190.69005	190.69005	190.69005
150	F26_SWAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	F27_WNDF	0	47.81117	117.88665	135.19361	167.24862	224.80865	226.82059	236.87093	236.87093	236.87093	236.87093	236.87093	236.87093
152	F28_WHGLA	128.83509	155.97167	155.97167	158.01844	158.01844	156.01644	156.01844	156.01844	156.01844	156.01844	156.01844	156.01844	156.01844
153	F29_HWHP	0	1.9470924	1.9470924	43.052997	43.052997	43.052997	43.052997	44.093101	44.093101	44.093101	44.093101	44.093101	44.093101
154	F30_SHEST	286.02465	286.02465	286.02465	286.02465	286.02465	286.02465	286.02465	296.02455	296.02455	296.02455	296.02455	296.02455	296.02455
155	F31_FREST	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985	244.20985
156	F32_DESUP	12.86288	245.62098	655.22267	759.69334	908.93639	1076.576	1109.3552	1109.5928	1109.5928	1109.5928	1109.5928	1109.5928	1109.5928
157	F33_HWH	0	0	1.4850754	1.4850754	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219	12.927219
158	F34_TRANF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	F35_HOSR	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124	275.70124
160	F36_ISUMP	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973	307.63973
161	F37_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	F38_WAIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	F39_MCCM	550.07622	881.50097	919.21162	919.21162	944.58862	944.58862	956.22684	956.22684	956.22684	956.22684	956.22684	956.22684	956.22684
164	F40_SOLSL	0	0	35.77644	50.37688	117.67502	195.5314	285.57297	380.76396	380.76396	380.76396	380.76396	380.76396	380.76396
165	F41_SOLNH	0	0	0	1.7621051	1.7621051	34.024669	34.424669	34.424669	34.424669	34.424669	34.424669	34.424669	34.424669
166	F42_SOLWL	0	0	0	0	15.3220212	45.849512	86.377484	161.47295	161.47295	161.47295	161.47295	161.47295	161.47295
167	F43_SOLMB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.992647	72.992647	72.992647	72.992647	72.992647	72.992647
168	F44_SFREG	0	2.353899	6.608289	14.900068	31.31955	39.621662	44.001448	59.347663	59.347663	59.347663	59.347663	59.347663	59.347663
169	F45_ECOMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	F46_EH2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	F47_DCOPNP	0	0	663.25956	1872.3124	2512.047	3731.7504	4040.1133	4114.804	4114.804	4114.804	4114.804	4114.804	4114.804
172	F48_WHTRR	0	0	18.894067	43.44558	122.51793	180.87937	198.13705	274.85812	274.85812	274.85812	274.85812	274.85812	274.85812
173	F49_SMOTR	31.886926	140.10626	261.81591	316.93632	440.65582	483.32242	499.16125	499.10125	499.10125	499.10125	499.10125	499.10125	499.10125
174	F50_IMOTR	57.255543	180.86198	246.93916	270.24283	270.8491	278.6914	279.6914	279.6914	279.6914	279.6914	279.6914	279.6914	279.6914
175	F51_LWOTR	16.66776	52.440453	87.50132	88.098239	88.255877	91.176438	91.176438	91.176438	91.176438	91.176438	91.176438	91.176438	91.176438
176	F52_SVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0050012	10.615806	10.615806	10.615806	10.615806	10.615806
177	F53_MVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0030007	9.6584844	13.613489	13.613489	13.613489	13.613489
178	F54_LVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0030007	9.6584844	13.613489	13.613489	13.613489	13.613489
179														
180														
181														
182														
183														

Total annual demand savings by ECO

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 5 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
(do not copy downmost, can copy across)													
184													
185													
186	F01_224FL	22360.376	64363.366	897	129280.352	1144.9.19	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66
187	F02_CONF	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352	72369.352
188	F03_EXIT	920.8947	2125.6199	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182	2433.6182
189	F04_OSEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	F05_SLAMP	1522.5575	5612.8705	15847.519	17419.477	19864.153	22218.453	25681.976	25681.976	25681.976	25681.976	25681.976	25681.976
191	F06_CLTN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	F07_COML	0	0	0	0	663.297	252.8698	1766.5448	1650.0128	2690.5538	2690.5538	2690.5538	2690.5538
193	F08_PTHM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	F09_ISOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	F10_COOLS	0	0	0	0	2097.7638	3086.4688	31.1137	5695.3138	14887.829	22234.804	22234.804	22234.804
196	F11_HEGAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	F12_NEGAS	0	0	0	0	1857.24	1857.24	1857.24	24865.191	30300.281	0	0	0
198	F13_GCHL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	F14_GSHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	F15_FUEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	F16_DUCT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	F17_HEAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1328.6023	1328.6023	1328.6023	1328.6023
203	F18_EBCS	7398.1425	8702.0115	9101.866	11657.475	12049.282	12643.078	1675.784	26778.565	26778.565	26778.565	26778.565	26778.565
204	F19_GHP	0	0	0	2086.9102	1367.7.208	14506.31	30077.51	30303.819	30303.819	30303.819	30303.819	30303.819
205	F20_FADE	0	0	80.690531	80.690531	261.49381	357.44168	859.67316	1054.24115	1054.24115	1054.24115	1054.24115	1054.24115
206	F21_SHADD	0	0	0	0	993.46362	1206.37155	1941.1337	3798.5039	3798.5039	3798.5039	3798.5039	3798.5039
207	F22_FROOF	28834.9525	72952.38	98626.315	139210.92	187757.32	198779.16	229097.25	246233.39	246233.39	246233.39	246233.39	246233.39
208	F23_ERSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	F24_BNSL	0	0	0	26.33632	169.38655	415.23323	775.0307	1390.4367	1390.4367	1390.4367	1390.4367	1390.4367
210	F25_CNSL	0	52.789917	280.37132	426.9772	632.91298	815.66195	940.99929	1016.5009	1016.5009	1016.5009	1016.5009	1016.5009
211	F26_SMM0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	F27_WNDF	0	128.15293	472.11316	570.07858	995.34419	1149.4376	1169.8865	1268.3948	1268.3948	1268.3948	1268.3948	1268.3948
213	F28_WHRLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	F29_HMAP	0	-84.2532	-84.2532	-1244.908	-1284.908	-1284.908	-1284.908	-1311.22	-1311.22	-1311.22	-1311.22	-1311.22
215	F30_SREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	F31_FREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	F32_DESUP	611.08747	6126.7446	13274.777	18810.058	23198.944	27491.222	28580.268	28575.218	28575.218	28575.218	28575.218	28575.218
218	F33_MMH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	F34_HDSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	F35_MSUMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
221	F36_MSUMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	F37_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	F38_WNDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	321.7025	1629.32	1629.32	1629.32	1629.32	1629.32
224	F39_MCCN	11726.735	19793	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886	20819.886
225	F40_SOLSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
226	F41_SOLWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
227	F42_SOLWL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
228	F43_SQLWB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229	F44_RFMG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table i-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 6 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
238 F45_ECOMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231 F46_EHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232 F47_DCOPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233 F48_WHTRR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234 F49_SMOHR	2002.5422	8771.5308	16391.319	19842.202	27587.819	30259.016	30258.016	31146.87	31246.87	31246.87	31246.87	31246.87
235 F50_IMOTR	3584.4936	10070.969	15459.941	16918.897	16936.853	17510.436	17510.436	17510.436	17510.436	17510.436	17510.436	17510.436
236 F51_LMOTR	1168.5528	3283.1014	5038.8877	5515.5025	5527.876	5708.3123	5708.3123	5708.3123	5708.3123	5708.3123	5708.3123	5708.3123
237 F52_SVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238 F53_WVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239 F54_LVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240												
241												
242												
243												
244												
245												
246												
247 F01_2X4FL	12263.1C1	27164.136	35980.639	43265.521	45477.308	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807
248 F02_CMFPL	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405	19430.405
249 F03_EDRIT	618.07	1422.7125	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075	1538.7075
250 F04_OCSEN	733.305	1420.135	1586.095	1824.665	2292.35	2677.1	2951.365	3004.28	3004.28	3004.28	3004.28	3004.28
251 F05_SLAMP	684.03685	1673.8417	3655.2504	3940.312	4534.6123	4565.6861	4565.6861	4694.8404	4694.8404	4694.8404	4694.8404	4694.8404
252 F06_OLTGN	1700.0547	2103.166	2987.3083	3223.7318	3665.6532	3717.0937	3734.4388	3761.0956	3761.0956	3761.0956	3761.0956	3761.0956
253 F07_CONLL	0	0	0	0	521.77465	521.77465	852.09663	1050.0325	1439.9492	1439.9492	1439.9492	1439.9492
254 F08_PTHRM	721.25225	2030.8875	2174.34	2260.2815	2271.99	2271.99	2271.99	2271.99	2271.99	2271.99	2271.99	2271.99
255 F09_MCON	0	0	239.445	738.395	1188.215	1484.47	1926.015	3094.765	3094.765	3094.765	3094.765	3094.765
256 F10_COOLS	0	0	384.93	550.26	633.06	978.03	1809.63	2495.88	2495.88	2495.88	2495.88	2495.88
257 F11_HEGAS	0	0	447.8	681.785	705.245	1066.325	1792.8076	2995.655	2995.655	2995.655	2995.655	2995.655
258 F12_NEGAS	0	0	0	50.57	50.57	50.57	50.57	50.57	50.57	50.57	50.57	50.57
259 F13_GCHL	0	0	554.2	554.2	554.2	5026.9	5298.9	5860.4	5860.4	5860.4	5860.4	5860.4
260 F14_GSHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261 F15_RUEI	0	56.325	441.15	674.665	749.475	900.75	900.75	900.75	900.75	900.75	900.75	900.75
262 F16_DUCT	6881.3u4	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7	7257.6u7
263 F17_NEAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379.08	379.08	379.08	379.08	379.08
264 F18_EMCS	509.0089	578.16315	1254.1451	2409.0085	3534.6671	4823.6626	10158.323	14506.247	14506.247	14506.247	14506.247	14506.247
265 F19_GHP	0	0	1092.625	4961.58	5227.4905	8902.035	9958.065	9958.065	9958.065	9958.065	9958.065	9958.065
266 F20_RAIDER	0	0	64.24704	64.24704	207.33183	262.2895	523.72686	627.39619	627.39619	627.39619	627.39619	627.39619
267 F21_SHADD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268 F22_RHOOF	4829.22	11531.43	13377.28	17810.81	22437.45	23359.77	25177.9	26993.52	26993.52	26993.52	26993.52	26993.52
269 F23_ERSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270 F24_BNSL	0	117.6725	458.92	609.29	763.565	913.2475	989.0925	1015.63	1015.63	1015.63	1015.63	1015.63
271 F25_CNSL	0	278.9325	674.4375	772.365	1040.9025	1209.12	1218.36	0	0	0	0	0
272 F26_SWND	0	690.0325	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275	690.1275
273 F27_WNDF	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905	626.905
274 F28_WHBLA	0	74.555705	74.555705	838.499803	838.499803	838.499803	838.499803	846.60006	846.60006	846.60006	846.60006	846.60006

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 7 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
278 F30_SPREST	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	1611.4748	F30
279 F31_FREST	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	1329.4219	F31
279 F32_DESUP	440.02951	3340.7222	6181.2141	7926.1117	9224.6525	10295.79	16497.204	10439.65	10499.65	10499.65	10499.65	10499.65	F32
279 F33_MAHW	0	0	0	64.43041	64.43041	352.38488	352.38488	352.38488	352.38488	352.38488	352.38488	352.38488	F33
280 F34_TANF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F34
281 F35_HDSR	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	1171.3325	F35
282 F36_MSUMP	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	F36
283 F37_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F37
284 F38_WNDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F38
285 F39_MCM4	6360.9756	11830.661	12086.96	12098.96	12236.298	12236.298	12312.402	12312.402	12312.402	12312.402	12312.402	12312.402	F39
286 F40_SOLSL	0	0	1542.5867	2094.0232	3956.0886	5955.8265	8075.5529	9562.0371	9562.0371	9562.0371	9562.0371	9562.0371	F40
287 F41_SOLWH	0	0	0	75.884426	75.884426	942.4082	942.4082	942.4082	942.4082	942.4082	942.4082	942.4082	F41
288 F42_SOLWL	0	0	0	0	0	78.983494	236.93049	439.32339	753.51506	753.51506	753.51506	753.51506	F42
289 F43_SOLWB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369.58069	369.58069	369.58069	369.58069	F43
290 F44_RFRNG	0	101.52878	298.67924	899.98069	1035.2337	1098.4307	1315.807	1315.807	1315.807	1315.807	1315.807	1315.807	F44
291 F45_ECOMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F45
292 F46_BRP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F46
293 F47_DC0NP	0	0	4262.6666	10732.087	14433.766	21540.546	23398.36	23866.578	23866.578	23866.578	23866.578	23866.578	F47
294 F48_VHTRA	0	97.571472	244.27845	577.3297	784.44447	878.44899	1323.873	1323.873	1323.873	1323.873	1323.873	1323.873	F48
295 F49_SMOTR	1334.64	4284.08	6581.2007	7554.72	9366.24	9949.2	9949.2	10102.08	10102.08	10102.08	10102.08	10102.08	F49
296 F50_MAMOTR	1871.84	3948.08	5248.72	5569.04	5575.36	5661.04	5661.04	5661.04	5661.04	5661.04	5661.04	5661.04	F50
297 F51_LMOTR	610.24	1267.04	1710.96	1815.44	1817.52	1845.44	1845.44	1845.44	1845.44	1845.44	1845.44	1845.44	F51
298 F52_SVSD	0	0	0	0	0	216.55203	216.55203	390.10511	390.10511	390.10511	390.10511	390.10511	F52
299 F53_MVSD	0	0	0	0	129.98122	129.98122	324.89524	432.43476	432.43476	432.43476	432.43476	432.43476	F53
300 F54_LVSD	0	0	0	0	129.93122	129.93122	324.89524	432.43476	432.43476	432.43476	432.43476	432.43476	F54
301													
302													
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321													

Total annual environmental savings by ECO
(do not copy downward, can copy across)

I94	I95	I96	I97	I98	I99	I00	I01	I02	I03	I04	I05
51000.904	151350.06	241919.53	332124.61	368701.44	378290.4	378290.4	378290.4	378290.4	378290.4	378290.4	378290.4
147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99	147250.99
6125.088	14458.935	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495	16541.495
3190.5667	7798.4019	10252.833	12962.87	19977.107	26923.275	31752.866	32908.686	32908.686	32908.686	32908.686	32908.686
2588.0368	8433.33932	29889.321	33397.15	42027.954	42549.366	42549.366	48261.619	48261.619	48261.619	48261.619	48261.619
7961.9631	13265.257	26852.663	32823.6	44130.646	45335.04	46023.548	46757.718	46757.718	46757.718	46757.718	46757.718
314 F07_COMFL	0	0	1945.1936	1045.1936	2659.7948	3891.7539	6463.044	6463.044	6463.044	6463.044	6463.044
9750.948	32679.675	35790.903	37900.295	38252.647	38252.647	38252.647	39252.647	39252.647	39252.647	39252.647	39252.647
315 F07_STHFM	0	0	2346.2987	7684.9393	12803.19	17683.153	24132.069	43352.996	43352.996	43352.996	43352.996
316 F10_COOLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317 F11_HEGAS	0	0	4697.3982	7014.0898	7279.5246	10960.997	20639.088	37664.686	37664.686	37664.686	37664.686
318 F12_NEGRAS	0	0	0	405.72444	405.72444	405.72444	405.72444	405.72444	405.72444	405.72444	405.72444
319 F13_GCHW	0	0	-625.1939	-625.1939	-625.1939	-15043.65	-15635	-17416.44	-17416.44	-17416.44	-17416.44
320 F14_GSHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-J. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Value View
(page 8 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
3122 F15_FLUEI	0	711.71557	6202.2885	9927.7689	11469.357	14880.575	14880.575	14880.575	14880.575	14880.575	14880.575	14880.575	F15
323 F16_DUCT	105285.05	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	115265.79	F16
324 F17_NEAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F17
325 F18_EMCS	2743.9874	3080.2508	13047.706	27567.572	46392.229	68820.95	14452.32	2165556.18	2165556.18	2165556.18	2165556.18	2165556.18	F18
326 F19_GAP	0	0	0	4196.194	27368.333	29800.753	52d96.11	57345.612	57345.612	57345.612	57345.612	57345.612	F19
327 F20_RADRA	0	0	233.31429	233.31429	1716.4703	2463.1582	6313.2027	7695.8631	7695.8631	7695.8631	7695.8631	7695.8631	F20
328 F21_SHADD	0	0	0	0	1552.8248	2017.9245	3357.7788	6506.5446	6506.5446	6506.5446	6506.5446	6506.5446	F21
329 F22_PFOOF	1644.582	4126.8207	5314.1461	7293.8336	9493.7309	9963.6522	11311.262	11965.468	11965.468	11965.468	11965.468	11965.468	F22
330 F23_ENSI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F23
331 F24_BNSL	0	0	0	1997.3143	6017.6212	9535.3889	14211.25	21388.429	21388.429	21388.429	21388.429	21388.429	F24
332 F25_CNSL	0	1784.9065	7083.5941	9136.7426	11524.315	14495.316	15729.341	16450.735	16450.735	16450.735	16450.735	16450.735	F25
333 F26_SWND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F26
334 F27_WNDWF	0	4300.0371	10154.589	11745.884	16067.984	19046.841	19227.68	20058.26	20058.26	20058.26	20058.26	20058.26	F27
335 F28_WHBLA	8439.5487	9987.0581	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	9987.6337	F28
336 F29_HMPP	0	174.27032	174.27032	5879.8808	5879.8808	5879.8808	5879.8808	6026.2208	6026.2208	6026.2208	6026.2208	6026.2208	F29
337 F30_SHEST	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	21165.545	F30
338 F31_FREST	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	17461.016	F31
339 F32_DESUP	1404.0931	27723.806	59094.972	83117.131	102842.78	120385.91	123125.15	123764.91	123764.91	123764.91	123764.91	123764.91	F32
340 F33_HWH	0	0	209.4.489	209.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	1928.4.489	F33
341 F34_TRANF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F34
342 F35_HDSR	19408.577	16408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	19408.577	F35
343 F36_ISUMP	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	26858.536	F36
344 F37_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F37
345 F38_WNDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1659.3406	1659.3406	1659.3406	1659.3406	1659.3406	F38
346 F39_MOCM	101762.73	162475.74	169843.47	169843.47	171803.86	171803.86	172555.21	172555.21	172555.21	172555.21	172555.21	172555.21	F39
347 F40_SOLS	0	0	3461.6974	4742.4797	19958.667	29900.553	4107.71	61882.648	61882.648	61882.648	61882.648	61882.648	F40
348 F41_SOLWH	0	0	0	0	157.60381	157.60381	5220.2839	5220.2839	5220.2839	5220.2839	5220.2839	5220.2839	F41
349 F42_SOLWL	0	0	0	0	3	1254.1864	3312.1774	6498.3516	12264.623	12264.623	12264.623	12264.623	F42
350 F43_SOLWS	0	0	66905.335	18197.01	247198.15	365781.79	398087.18	406272.05	406272.05	406272.05	406272.05	406272.05	F43
351 F44_HFRG	0	206.56129	973.26191	2011.7831	3786.4447	5562.0491	6529.5552	10138.402	10138.402	10138.402	10138.402	10138.402	F44
352 F45_ECOMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F45
353 F46_EHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F46
354 F47_DCOP	0	0	66905.335	18197.01	247198.15	365781.79	398087.18	406272.05	406272.05	406272.05	406272.05	406272.05	F47
355 F48_WTRR	0	0	1499.9986	4081.9607	10476.193	14389.474	15755.754	22942.461	22942.461	22942.461	22942.461	22942.461	F48
356 F49_SMOTR	7265.8302	31825.137	59471.484	71992.084	100094.97	109768.69	113370.85	113370.85	113370.85	113370.85	113370.85	113370.85	F49
357 F50_MAMOTR	13005.369	36353.798	56092.23	61523.373	63531.901	63531.901	63531.901	63531.901	63531.901	63531.901	63531.901	63531.901	F50
358 F51_LAGTR	4239.7059	11911.649	18285.875	20011.515	20056.409	20711.182	20711.182	20711.182	20711.182	20711.182	20711.182	20711.182	F51
359 F52_SVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	605.74407	605.74407	605.74407	605.74407	605.74407	F52
360 F53_MVSD	0	0	0	0	0	363.44644	363.44644	1716.6766	2104.7334	2104.7334	2104.7334	2104.7334	F53
361 F54_VSVD	0	0	0	0	0	363.44644	363.44644	1716.6766	2104.7334	2104.7334	2104.7334	2104.7334	F54
362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	postprocessor
													Cumulative quantity penetration by ECO (do not copy downward, can copy across)

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Value View
 (page 9 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
fy94	fy95	fy96	fy97	fy98	fy99	fy00	fy01	fy02	fy03	fy04	fy05	fy05	
369 F01_2X4FL	372961.75	701034.33	953027.25	1208119.9	1295529.21	1321798.3	1321798.3	1321798.3	1321798.3	1321798.3	1321798.3	F01	
370 F02_COMPFL	1502581.2	1502581.2	1502581.2	1502581.2	1502581.2	1502581.2	1552956.3	1552956.3	1552956.3	1552956.3	1552956.3	F02	
371 F03_EXIT	65325.417	120222.02	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	134094.67	F03	
372 F04_OCSER	17587.6	34896.55	41531.35	51266.95	73497.9	94812.1	112148.65	116569	116569	116569	116569	F04	
373 F05_SLAMF	82625.908	11985.8	168752.45	201232.18	228863.41	230558.68	253648.18	253648.18	253648.18	253648.18	253648.18	F05	
374 F06_QTCM	55626.338	661192.3	96655.613	105795.35	125962.24	128576.12	129674.68	131631.75	131631.75	131631.75	131631.75	F06	
375 F07_CONL	16685.5	16685.5	16685.5	16685.5	26287.083	26287.083	34993.333	41132.917	55608.333	55608.333	55608.333	F07	
376 F08_PTHRM	3337.71	72037.133	76133.283	62242.85	62242.85	62242.85	62242.85	62242.85	62242.85	62242.85	62242.85	F08	
377 F09_MBNL	516.40514	516.40514	642.98737	924.34723	1243.3361	1508.7428	1978.1626	3442.7069	3442.7069	3442.7069	3442.7069	F09	
378 F10_COOLS	14117.336	14117.336	26104.5	31640.014	34695.129	5486.265	5586.0815	7362.0548	12307.38	21068.145	21068.145	F10	
379 F11_HEGAS	3160.2217	3160.2217	4636.265	4636.265	4717949	4717949	4717949	4717949	4717949	4717949	4717949	F11	
380 F12_NEGAS	147.17949	147.17949	147.17949	147.17949	420.51282	420.51282	420.51282	420.51282	420.51282	420.51282	420.51282	F12	
381 F13_GCHL	0	0	0	0	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	0	0	0	F13	
382 F14_GSHP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F14	
383 F15_FLUE	6553.1194	7509.25	14884.956	19721.995	21656.434	26212.478	26212.478	26212.478	26212.478	26212.478	26212.478	F15	
384 F16_DUCT	60781.733	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	F16	
385 F17_HEAC	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	1032.325	F17	
386 F18_EMCS	74393.757	74645.674	78200.662	85005.604	93295.668	103410.84	155768.772	209098.038	209098.038	209098.038	209098.038	F18	
387 F19_GHP	7236.1667	7236.1667	7236.1667	7236.1667	7948.1333	11887.567	12181.056	17487.573	17564.667	17564.667	17564.667	F19	
388 F20_RAD99	69906.60	69906.60	69906.60	69906.60	681220	9614670	10895590	17599370	20302200	20302200	20302200	F20	
389 F21_SHAD0	384293.81	384293.81	384293.81	384293.81	384293.81	618473.38	669528.91	841551.17	1280979.4	1280979.4	1280979.4	F21	
390 F22_HPROOF	6394230	11806920	14475330	20086760	27504160	29157930	33353730	36010800	36010800	36010800	36010800	F22	
391 F23_ENSL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F23	
392 F24_BNSL	13953940	13953940	13953940	14566858	16067023	17859112	20650750	25370800	25370800	25370800	25370800	F24	
393 F25_CNSL	25079925	25768388	28192513	29502613	31232225	33355200	34114363	34593000	34593000	34593000	34593000	F25	
394 F26_SWND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F26	
395 F27_WNDIF	847243.02	1046050.2	1696443.2	2140686.5	2985181.5	3512616.3	3548319.1	3698531.5	3698531.5	3698531.5	3698531.5	F27	
396 F28_WHLA	82773.117	100598.4	100598.4	100622.5	100622.5	100623.5	100623.5	100623.5	100623.5	100623.5	100623.5	F28	
397 F29_HHHP	891.4	1001.5333	1001.5333	2926.5333	2926.5333	2926.5333	2926.5333	2927.3333	2971.3333	2971.3333	2971.3333	F29	
398 F30_FREST	8852.867	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	88526.667	F30	
399 F31_FREST	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	265580	F31	
400 F32_DESLP	2713.5996	15250.88	31488.173	44065.493	54037.973	63790.933	66220.027	66224	66224	66224	66224	F32	
401 F33_HMM	1299.6	1299.6	1677.1833	1677.1833	4305.3333	4305.3333	4305.3333	4305.3333	4305.3333	4305.3333	4305.3333	F33	
402 F34_TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F34	
403 F35_HDSR	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	279.9195	F35	
404 F36_MSUMP	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	1006.326	F36	
405 F37_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F37	
406 F38_WINDE	97.13751	97.13751	97.13751	97.13751	97.13751	97.13751	129.90578	323.79117	323.79117	323.79117	323.79117	F38	
407 F39_MCCM	42657.76	65794.92	68492.093	68492.093	71002.52	71002.52	72640	72640	72640	72640	72640	F39	
408 F40_SOISL	1299.92	1299.92	7284.78	9667.16	20985.18	49071.98	64996	64996	64996	64996	64996	F40	
409 F41_SOLWH	290.7333	290.7333	432.3333	432.3333	2907.3333	2907.3333	2907.3333	2907.3333	2907.3333	2907.3333	2907.3333	F41	
410 F42_SOLW3	4980.093	4980.096	4980.096	4980.096	31560.2	89974.17	17481.22	332006.4	332006.4	332006.4	332006.4	F42	
411 F43_SOLW3	6.1096491	6.1096491	6.1096491	6.1096491	6.1096491	6.1096491	6.1096491	61.096491	61.096491	61.096491	61.096491	F43	
412 F44_HFRNG	2361.3	2892.8333	4167.8333	5721.35	9423.1	11294.8	12282.217	15742	15742	15742	15742	F44	
413 F45_ECOMAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	F45	

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Value View
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Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 11 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
46.0 F02_BMMH	0	0	365.58333	365.58333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333	3013.7333
46.1 F34_TANF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.2 F25_HDSR	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975	139.85975
46.3 F28_MEJMP	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163	503.163
46.4 F37_PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.5 F38_WADE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.6 F39_MLCM	36289.36	61436.52	64133.693	64133.693	64133.693	64133.693	66644.12	66644.12	68281.6	68281.6	68281.6	68281.6	68281.6
46.7 F40_SCLSL	0	0	5984.86	8367.24	19685.26	32709.46	47772.06	63666.08	63666.08	63666.08	63666.08	63666.08	63666.08
46.8 F41_SOLMH	0	0	0	0	141.6	141.6	2616.6	2616.6	2616.6	2616.6	2616.6	2616.6	2616.6
46.9 F42_SOLML	0	0	0	0	0	26680.104	84994.074	169832.12	327026.3	327026.3	327026.3	327026.3	327026.3
47.0 F43_SOLWB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.9866842	54.9866842	54.9866842	54.9866842	54.9866842
47.1 F44_PPRNG	0	531.53333	1806.5333	3360.05	7061.8	8933.5	9920.9167	13380.7	13380.7	13380.7	13380.7	13380.7	13380.7
47.2 F45_ECOMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.3 F46_B4P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.4 F47_DCQNP	0	0	1393.5074	3936.567	5609.3589	9579.4544	10876.73	10999.721	10999.721	10999.721	10999.721	10999.721	10999.721
47.5 F48_VHTPR	0	0	158.74122	435.50725	1226.2392	1833.3888	2132.1092	3982.1689	3982.1689	3982.1689	3982.1689	3982.1689	3982.1689
47.6 F49_SMOTR	6728.3333	25095.111	46895.117	56768	78924	86570.222	89398.445	89398.445	89398.445	89398.445	89398.445	89398.445	89398.445
47.7 F50_IMOTR	3660	10283.111	15785.8	17275.289	17314.044	17879.229	17879.229	17879.229	17879.229	17879.229	17879.229	17879.229	17879.229
47.8 F51_IMOTR	732	2056.6222	3157.12	3455.0778	3462.8089	3575.8578	3575.8578	3575.8578	3575.8578	3575.8578	3575.8578	3575.8578	3575.8578
47.9 F52_SVSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	746.725	746.725	1583.8333	1583.8333	1583.8333	1583.8333	1583.8333
48.0 F53_MVSD	0	0	0	0	0	149.345	149.345	480.335	677.025	677.025	677.025	677.025	677.025
48.1 F54_LVSD	0	0	0	0	0	149.345	149.345	480.335	677.025	677.025	677.025	677.025	677.025
48.2													
48.3													
48.4													
48.5													
48.6													
Percent of Final Penetration Cum quant pen (above 93 pen) divided by last year cum quant pen (above 93 pen) (do not copy downward, can copy across)													
48.7	1y94	1y95	1y96	1y97	1y98	1y99	1y00	1y01	1y02	1y03	1y04	1y05	
48.8 F01_2X4FL	16%	45%	67%	90%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.9 F02_COMFL	86%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	
48.10 F03_EXLIT	38%	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.11 F04_OCSEN	11%	26%	32%	41%	61%	80%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	
48.12 F05_SLAMP	6%	22%	62%	69%	86%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	
48.13 F06_OLTCH	25%	36%	66%	75%	94%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	
48.14 F07_COAL	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	47%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	
48.15 F08_PTHRM	23%	83%	93%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.16 F09_MBOL	0%	0%	4%	14%	16%	30%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	
48.17 F10_COOLS	0%	0%	5%	14%	13%	14%	23%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	
48.18 F11_HEGAS	0%	0%	8%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.19 F12_NEGAS	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	82%	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.20 F13_GCHL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
48.21 F14_GSHP	na	na	na	na									
48.22 F15_FLU	0%	5%	42%	67%	77%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.23 F16_DUCT	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
48.24 F17_HEEAC	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
48.25 F18_EMCS	1%	1%	4%	9%	15%	22%	61%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

P3

Percent of Final Penetration
Cum quant pen (above 93 pen) divided by last year cum quant pen (above 93 pen)

Table E-3. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 12 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
506 F19_GHP	0%	0%	7%	45%	48%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F19
507 F20_RADER	0%	0%	5%	25%	34%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F20
508 F21_SHADD	0%	0%	0%	26%	32%	51%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F21
509 F22_PR0FF	9%	25%	34%	51%	74%	79%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F22
510 F23_EWSL	na	F23											
511 F24_BNSL	0%	0%	5%	19%	34%	59%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F24
512 F25_CNSL	0%	7%	33%	46%	65%	84%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F25
513 F26_SWND	na	F26											
514 F27_WNDF	0%	14%	41%	49%	76%	94%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F27
515 F28_WHRLA	84%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F28
516 F29_HMHP	0%	5%	98%	98%	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F29
517 F30_SHEST	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F30
518 F31_FREST	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F31
519 F32_DESUP	2%	21%	46%	66%	81%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F32
520 F33_FMMH	0%	0%	13%	13%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F33
521 F34_TRANS	na	F34											
522 F35_HDSR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F35
523 F36_MSUMP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F36
524 F37_PV	na	F37											
525 F38_WND.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F38
526 F39_MCCM	56%	90%	94%	94%	94%	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F39
527 F40_SOLSL	0%	0%	9%	13%	31%	51%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F40
528 F41_SOLWH	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F41
529 F42_SOLWL	0%	0%	0%	8%	26%	52%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F42
530 F43_SOLWB	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F43
531 F44_RHNG	0%	4%	14%	25%	53%	67%	74%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F44
532 F45_ECOMP	na	F45											
533 F46_EHP	na	F46											
534 F47_DCOMP	0%	0%	13%	36%	51%	87%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F47
535 F48_VHTTR	0%	0%	4%	11%	31%	46%	54%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F48
536 F49_SMOOTH	6%	28%	52%	64%	86%	97%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F49
537 F50_M20TR	20%	58%	68%	97%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F50
538 F51_LWOTRA	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	47%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F51
539 F52_SVSD	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F52
540 F53_MVSD	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F53
541 F54_LVSD	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	F54

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Formula View
(page 1 of 12 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14	Budget				
15	10				
16	Annual investment funding limitations (Budget) in 1000s of dollars				
17	195				
18	Weights for Objectives				
19	0.5				
20	0				
21	LOCAC				
22	Multiple Objective Function				
23	(variables with zero cost removed)				
24	-D18*B42+E18*B47				
25	Total annual investment costs				
26	=SUM(D64:D117)				
27					
28	Total annual energy savings				
29	=SUM(B125:B178)				
30	Grand total annual energy savings (1000s of MWhrs)				
31	=SUM(B30:M30)				
32	Total annual demand savings				
33	=SUM(C186:C239)				
34	Total annual cost savings				
35	=SUM(B186:B239)				
36	Grand total demand savings (MWhrs)				
37	=SUM(B35:M35)				
38	Total annual environmental savings				
39	=SUM(B247:B300)				
40	Grand total cost savings (1000s of dollars)				
41	=SUM(D247:D300)				
42	Total annual environmental savings				
43	=SUM(C308:C361)				
44					
45					

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 2 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
46	Grand total environmental savings (dono)			
47	=SUM(B45:M45)			
48				
49	Annual budget + cost savings rolled over from previous year			
50				
51	fy94	fy95	fy96	fy97
52	see budget	=C14+\$B11*B40	=D14+\$B11*C40	=E14+\$B11*D40
53				
54	Enforcement of cost limit			
55	unused amount shown			
56	fy94	fy95	fy96	fy97
57				
58	=B14-B27	=C51-C27	=D51-D27	=E51-E27
59				
60				
61	LINKS (note to other spreadsheet(s))			
62				
63				
64	F01_2X4FL	=C540:r22F01"IB\$302	=C540:r22F01"ID\$302	=C540:r22F01"IE\$302
65	F02_COALFL	=C540:r22F02"IB\$302	=C540:r22F02"ID\$302	=C540:r22F02"IE\$302
66	F03_EXLT	=C540:r22F03"IB\$302	=C540:r22F03"ID\$302	=C540:r22F03"IE\$302
67	F04_OCSBN	=C540:r22F04"IB\$302	=C540:r22F04"ID\$302	=C540:r22F04"IE\$302
68	F05_SLAMP	=C540:r22F05"IB\$302	=C540:r22F05"ID\$302	=C540:r22F05"IE\$302
69	F06_GLTOM	=C540:r22F06"IB\$302	=C540:r22F06"ID\$302	=C540:r22F06"IE\$302
70	F07_COALL	=C540:r22F07"IB\$302	=C540:r22F07"ID\$302	=C540:r22F07"IE\$302
71	F08_PTHRM	=C540:r22F08"IB\$302	=C540:r22F08"ID\$302	=C540:r22F08"IE\$302
72	F09_MSWL	=C540:r22F09"IB\$302	=C540:r22F09"ID\$302	=C540:r22F09"IE\$302
73	F10_COOLS	=C540:r22F10"IB\$302	=C540:r22F10"ID\$302	=C540:r22F10"IE\$302
74	F11_TEGAS	=C540:r22F11"IB\$302	=C540:r22F11"ID\$302	=C540:r22F11"IE\$302
75	F12_MEGAS	=C540:r22F12"IB\$302	=C540:r22F12"ID\$302	=C540:r22F12"IE\$302
76	F13_GCHL	=C540:r22F13"IB\$302	=C540:r22F13"ID\$302	=C540:r22F13"IE\$302
77	F14_GSHP	=C540:r22F14"IB\$302	=C540:r22F14"ID\$302	=C540:r22F14"IE\$302
78	F15_FUEL	=C540:r22F15"IB\$302	=C540:r22F15"ID\$302	=C540:r22F15"IE\$302
79	F16_DUCT	=C540:r22F16"IB\$302	=C540:r22F16"ID\$302	=C540:r22F16"IE\$302
80	F17_MEETAC	=C540:r22F17"IB\$302	=C540:r22F17"ID\$302	=C540:r22F17"IE\$302
81	F18_EMCS	=C540:r22F18"IB\$302	=C540:r22F18"ID\$302	=C540:r22F18"IE\$302
82	F19_GHP	=C540:r22F19"IB\$302	=C540:r22F19"ID\$302	=C540:r22F19"IE\$302
83	F20_RAD99	=C540:r22F20"IB\$302	=C540:r22F20"ID\$302	=C540:r22F20"IE\$302
84	F21_SHADD	=C540:r22F21"IB\$302	=C540:r22F21"ID\$302	=C540:r22F21"IE\$302
85	F22_PHOOF	=C540:r22F22"IB\$302	=C540:r22F22"ID\$302	=C540:r22F22"IE\$302
86	F23_ENSL	=C540:r22F23"IB\$302	=C540:r22F23"ID\$302	=C540:r22F23"IE\$302
87	F24_BNSL	=C540:r22F24"IB\$302	=C540:r22F24"ID\$302	=C540:r22F24"IE\$302
88	F25_CNSL	=C540:r22F25"IB\$302	=C540:r22F25"ID\$302	=C540:r22F25"IE\$302
89	F26_SWAD	=C540:r22F26"IB\$302	=C540:r22F26"ID\$302	=C540:r22F26"IE\$302
90	F27_WINDF	=C540:r22F27"IB\$302	=C540:r22F27"ID\$302	=C540:r22F27"IE\$302
91	F28_WHLA	=C540:r22F28"IB\$302	=C540:r22F28"ID\$302	=C540:r22F28"IE\$302

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Formula View
(page 3 of 12 pages)

A		B		C		D		E	
92	F29_HWF	-C-540:r22F29"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F29"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F29"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F29"1E\$302	
93	F30_SFEST	-C-540:r22F30"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F30"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F30"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F30"1E\$302	
94	F31_FREST	-C-540:r22F31"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F31"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F31"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F31"1E\$302	
95	F32_DESIP	-C-540:r22F32"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F32"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F32"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F32"1E\$302	
96	F33_IWHH	-C-540:r22F33"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F33"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F33"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F33"1E\$302	
97	F34_TRANF	-C-540:r22F34"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F34"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F34"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F34"1E\$302	
98	F35_HDSR	-C-540:r22F35"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F35"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F35"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F35"1E\$302	
99	F36_MSUMP	-C-540:r22F36"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F36"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F36"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F36"1E\$302	
100	F37_PV	-C-540:r22F37"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F37"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F37"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F37"1E\$302	
101	F38_WDDE	-C-540:r22F38"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F38"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F38"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F38"1E\$302	
102	F39_MCCM	-C-540:r22F39"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F39"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F39"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F39"1E\$302	
103	F40_SOLS	-C-540:r22F40"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F40"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F40"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F40"1E\$302	
104	F41_SQWHH	-C-540:r22F41"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F41"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F41"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F41"1E\$302	
105	F42_SQLW	-C-540:r22F42"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F42"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F42"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F42"1E\$302	
106	F43_SQLWB	-C-540:r22F43"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F43"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F43"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F43"1E\$302	
107	F44_RFRG	-C-540:r22F44"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F44"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F44"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F44"1E\$302	
108	F45_ECDMP	-C-540:r22F45"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F45"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F45"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F45"1E\$302	
109	F46_EHP	-C-540:r22F46"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F46"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F46"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F46"1E\$302	
110	F47_DCQNP	-C-540:r22F47"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F47"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F47"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F47"1E\$302	
111	F48_WHTTR	-C-540:r22F48"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F48"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F48"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F48"1E\$302	
112	F49_SFOTR	-C-540:r22F49"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F49"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F49"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F49"1E\$302	
113	F50_MMOTR	-C-540:r22F50"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F50"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F50"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F50"1E\$302	
114	F51_LMOTR	-C-540:r22F51"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F51"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F51"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F51"1E\$302	
115	F52_SVSD	-C-540:r22F52"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F52"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F52"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F52"1E\$302	
116	F53_AVSD	-C-540:r22F53"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F53"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F53"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F53"1E\$302	
117	F54_LVSD	-C-540:r22F54"1B\$302		-C-540:r22F54"1C\$302		-C-540:r22F54"1D\$302		-C-540:r22F54"1E\$302	
118									
119									
120									
121									
122									
123									
124									
125	F01_2X4FL	-C-540:r22F01"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F01"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F01"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F01"1E\$362	
126	F02_COAFL	-C-540:r22F02"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F02"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F02"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F02"1E\$362	
127	F03_EXLT	-C-540:r22F03"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F03"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F03"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F03"1E\$362	
128	F04_OCESN	-C-540:r22F04"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F04"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F04"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F04"1E\$362	
129	F05_SIAMP	-C-540:r22F05"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F05"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F05"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F05"1E\$362	
130	F06_OLTCH	-C-540:r22F06"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F06"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F06"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F06"1E\$362	
131	F07_COALL	-C-540:r22F07"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F07"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F07"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F07"1E\$362	
132	F08_PTIFM	-C-540:r22F08"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F08"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F08"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F08"1E\$362	
133	F09_MBOIL	-C-540:r22F09"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F09"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F09"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F09"1E\$362	
134	F10_COOL5	-C-540:r22F10"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F10"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F10"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F10"1E\$362	
135	F11_HEGAS	-C-540:r22F11"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F11"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F11"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F11"1E\$362	
136	F12_NEGAS	-C-540:r22F12"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F12"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F12"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F12"1E\$362	
137	F13_GCHL	-C-540:r22F13"1B\$362		-C-540:r22F13"1C\$362		-C-540:r22F13"1D\$362		-C-540:r22F13"1E\$362	

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 4 of 12 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E
138 F14_GSP	=C\$40:122F14'18\$362	=C\$40:122F14'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F14'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F14'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F15'1E\$362
139 F15_RUEI	=C\$40:122F15'18\$362	=C\$40:122F15'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F15'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F15'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F16'1E\$362
140 F16_DUCT	=C\$40:122F16'18\$362	=C\$40:122F16'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F16'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F16'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F17'1E\$362
141 F17_FEEC	=C\$40:122F17'18\$362	=C\$40:122F17'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F17'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F17'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F18'1E\$362
142 F18_EMCS	=C\$40:122F18'18\$362	=C\$40:122F18'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F18'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F18'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F19'1E\$362
143 F19_GNP	=C\$40:122F19'18\$362	=C\$40:122F19'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F19'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F19'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F20'1E\$362
144 F20_RADSR	=C\$40:122F20'18\$362	=C\$40:122F20'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F20'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F20'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F21'1E\$362
145 F21_SHAD0	=C\$40:122F21'18\$362	=C\$40:122F21'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F21'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F21'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F22'1E\$362
146 F22_PHOOF	=C\$40:122F22'18\$362	=C\$40:122F22'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F22'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F22'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F23'1E\$362
147 F23_EMSL	=C\$40:122F23'18\$362	=C\$40:122F23'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F23'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F23'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F24'1E\$362
148 F24_BMSL	=C\$40:122F24'18\$362	=C\$40:122F24'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F24'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F24'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F25'1E\$362
149 F25_CNSL	=C\$40:122F25'18\$362	=C\$40:122F25'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F25'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F25'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F26'1E\$362
150 F26_SWND	=C\$40:122F26'18\$362	=C\$40:122F26'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F26'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F26'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F27'1E\$362
151 F27_WNDF	=C\$40:122F27'18\$362	=C\$40:122F27'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F27'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F27'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F28'1E\$362
152 F28_WHBLA	=C\$40:122F28'18\$362	=C\$40:122F28'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F28'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F28'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F29'1E\$362
153 F29_HMMF	=C\$40:122F29'18\$362	=C\$40:122F29'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F29'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F29'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F30'1E\$362
154 F30_SREST	=C\$40:122F30'18\$362	=C\$40:122F30'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F30'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F30'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F31'1E\$362
155 F31_FREST	=C\$40:122F31'18\$362	=C\$40:122F31'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F31'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F31'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F32'1E\$362
156 F32_DESLP	=C\$40:122F32'18\$362	=C\$40:122F32'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F32'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F32'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F33'1E\$362
157 F33_HMMH	=C\$40:122F33'18\$362	=C\$40:122F33'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F33'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F33'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F34'1E\$362
158 F34_TRANSF	=C\$40:122F34'18\$362	=C\$40:122F34'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F34'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F34'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F35'1E\$362
159 F35_HOSR	=C\$40:122F35'18\$362	=C\$40:122F35'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F35'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F35'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F36'1E\$362
160 F36_MSUMP	=C\$40:122F36'18\$362	=C\$40:122F36'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F36'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F36'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F37'1E\$362
161 F37_PV	=C\$40:122F37'18\$362	=C\$40:122F37'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F37'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F37'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F38'1E\$362
162 F38_WNDDE	=C\$40:122F38'18\$362	=C\$40:122F38'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F38'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F38'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F39'1E\$362
163 F39_MCM	=C\$40:122F39'18\$362	=C\$40:122F39'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F39'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F39'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F40'1E\$362
164 F40_SOULH	=C\$40:122F40'18\$362	=C\$40:122F40'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F40'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F40'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F41'1E\$362
165 F41_SOULW	=C\$40:122F41'18\$362	=C\$40:122F41'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F41'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F41'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F42'1E\$362
166 F42_SOULW	=C\$40:122F42'18\$362	=C\$40:122F42'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F42'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F42'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F43'1E\$362
167 F43_SOULW	=C\$40:122F43'18\$362	=C\$40:122F43'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F43'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F43'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F44'1E\$362
168 F44_FRRG	=C\$40:122F44'18\$362	=C\$40:122F44'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F44'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F44'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F45'1E\$362
169 F45_ECOMP	=C\$40:122F45'18\$362	=C\$40:122F45'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F45'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F45'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F46'1E\$362
170 F46_EEP	=C\$40:122F46'18\$362	=C\$40:122F46'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F46'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F46'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F47'1E\$362
171 F47_DCQNF	=C\$40:122F47'18\$362	=C\$40:122F47'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F47'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F47'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F48'1E\$362
172 F48_VTRPA	=C\$40:122F48'18\$362	=C\$40:122F48'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F48'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F48'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F49'1E\$362
173 F49_SWTR	=C\$40:122F49'18\$362	=C\$40:122F49'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F49'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F49'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F50'1E\$362
174 F50_M40TR	=C\$40:122F50'18\$362	=C\$40:122F50'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F50'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F50'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F51'1E\$362
175 F51_M40TR	=C\$40:122F51'18\$362	=C\$40:122F51'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F51'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F51'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F52'1E\$362
176 F52_SVSD	=C\$40:122F52'18\$362	=C\$40:122F52'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F52'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F52'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F53'1E\$362
177 F53_MVSD	=C\$40:122F53'18\$362	=C\$40:122F53'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F53'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F53'1IE\$362	=C\$40:122F54'1E\$362
178 F54_LVSD	=C\$40:122F54'18\$362	=C\$40:122F54'1D\$362	=C\$40:122F54'1E\$362	=C\$40:122F54'1IE\$362	
179					
					Total annual demand savings by ECO
180					
181					
182					
183					

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Formula View
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Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
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A	B	C	D	E
230 F45_EDOMP	=C_540:r22F45!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F45!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F45!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F45!IE\$422
231 F46_EHP	=C_540:r22F46!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F46!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F46!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F46!IE\$422
232 F47_DCOPNP	=C_540:r22F47!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F47!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F47!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F47!IE\$422
233 F48_VHTRR	=C_540:r22F48!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F48!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F48!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F48!IE\$422
234 F49_SMOTR	=C_540:r22F49!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F49!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F49!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F49!IE\$422
235 F50_MMOTR	=C_540:r22F50!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F50!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F50!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F50!IE\$422
236 F51_LMOTR	=C_540:r22F51!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F51!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F51!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F51!IE\$422
237 F52_SVSD	=C_540:r22F52!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F52!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F52!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F52!IE\$422
238 F53_MVSD	=C_540:r22F53!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F53!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F53!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F53!IE\$422
239 F54_LVSD	=C_540:r22F54!IB\$422	=C_540:r22F54!IC\$422	=C_540:r22F54!ID\$422	=C_540:r22F54!IE\$422
240				
241				
242				
243				
244				
245				
246				
247 F01_2X4FL				
248 F02_COMFL	=C_540:r22F02!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F02!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F02!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F02!IE\$482
249 F03_EXLIT	=C_540:r22F03!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F03!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F03!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F03!IE\$482
250 F04_OCSEN	=C_540:r22F04!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F04!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F04!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F04!IE\$482
251 F05_SLAMP	=C_540:r22F05!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F05!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F05!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F05!IE\$482
252 F06_QLTQN	=C_540:r22F06!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F06!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F06!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F06!IE\$482
253 F07_CONLL	=C_540:r22F07!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F07!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F07!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F07!IE\$482
254 F08_PTHRM	=C_540:r22F08!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F08!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F08!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F08!IE\$482
255 F09_MBNOL	=C_540:r22F09!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F09!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F09!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F09!IE\$482
256 F10_COOLS	=C_540:r22F10!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F10!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F10!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F10!IE\$482
257 F11_JEGAS	=C_540:r22F11!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F11!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F11!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F11!IE\$482
258 F12_NEGAS	=C_540:r22F12!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F12!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F12!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F12!IE\$482
259 F13_GCHL	=C_540:r22F13!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F13!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F13!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F13!IE\$482
260 F14_GSHP	=C_540:r22F14!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F14!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F14!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F14!IE\$482
261 F15_EUEL	=C_540:r22F15!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F15!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F15!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F15!IE\$482
262 F16_DUCT	=C_540:r22F16!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F16!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F16!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F16!IE\$482
263 F17_HEEAC	=C_540:r22F17!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F17!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F17!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F17!IE\$482
264 F18_EMC5	=C_540:r22F18!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F18!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F18!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F18!IE\$482
265 F19_GHP	=C_540:r22F19!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F19!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F19!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F19!IE\$482
266 F20_RADPR	=C_540:r22F20!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F20!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F20!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F20!IE\$482
267 F21_SHAD0	=C_540:r22F21!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F21!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F21!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F21!IE\$482
268 F22_Proof	=C_540:r22F22!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F22!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F22!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F22!IE\$482
269 F23_EINSL	=C_540:r22F23!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F23!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F23!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F23!IE\$482
270 F24_BINSL	=C_540:r22F24!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F24!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F24!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F24!IE\$482
271 F25_CMSL	=C_540:r22F25!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F25!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F25!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F25!IE\$482
272 F26_SWIND	=C_540:r22F26!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F26!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F26!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F26!IE\$482
273 F27_ANDF	=C_540:r22F27!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F27!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F27!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F27!IE\$482
274 F28_WHBLA	=C_540:r22F28!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F28!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F28!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F28!IE\$482
275 F29_HWHP	=C_540:r22F29!IB\$482	=C_540:r22F29!IC\$482	=C_540:r22F29!ID\$482	=C_540:r22F29!IE\$482

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 7 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
276 F20_SPEST	='C-540:r22F30'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F30'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F31'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F31'!E\$482
277 F31_FREST	='C-540:r22F31'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F31'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F31'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F31'!E\$482
278 F32_DESUP	='C-540:r22F32'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F32'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F32'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F32'!E\$482
279 F33_HWH	='C-540:r22F33'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F33'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F33'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F33'!E\$482
280 F34_TRANF	='C-540:r22F34'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F34'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F34'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F34'!E\$482
281 F35_HDSR	='C-540:r22F35'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F35'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F35'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F35'!E\$482
282 F36_NSLMP	='C-540:r22F36'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F36'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F36'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F36'!E\$482
283 F37_PV	='C-540:r22F37'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F37'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F37'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F37'!E\$482
284 F38_WRADE	='C-540:r22F38'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F38'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F38'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F38'!E\$482
285 F39_MCCM	='C-540:r22F39'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F39'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F39'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F39'!E\$482
286 F40_SOLSL	='C-540:r22F40'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F40'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F40'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F40'!E\$482
287 F41_SOLWH	='C-540:r22F41'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F41'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F41'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F41'!E\$482
288 F42_SOLWL	='C-540:r22F42'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F42'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F42'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F42'!E\$482
289 F43_SOLWB	='C-540:r22F43'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F43'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F43'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F43'!E\$482
290 F44_SFRCG	='C-540:r22F44'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F44'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F44'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F44'!E\$482
291 F45_ECOMP	='C-540:r22F45'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F45'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F45'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F45'!E\$482
292 F46_EIP	='C-540:r22F46'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F46'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F46'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F46'!E\$482
293 F47_DCOMP	='C-540:r22F47'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F47'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F47'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F47'!E\$482
294 F48_VHTFR	='C-540:r22F48'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F48'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F48'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F48'!E\$482
295 F49_SMOTR	='C-540:r22F49'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F49'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F49'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F49'!E\$482
296 F50_AMOTR	='C-540:r22F50'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F50'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F50'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F50'!E\$482
297 F51_LMOTR	='C-540:r22F51'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F51'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F51'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F51'!E\$482
298 F52_SVSD	='C-540:r22F52'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F52'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F52'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F52'!E\$482
299 F53_MVSD	='C-540:r22F53'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F53'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F53'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F53'!E\$482
300 F54_LVSD	='C-540:r22F54'!B\$482	='C-540:r22F54'!C\$482	='C-540:r22F54'!E\$482	='C-540:r22F54'!E\$482
301				
302				
303				
304				
305				
306				
307				
308	F01_2XFL	='C-540:r22F01'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F01'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F01'!E\$542
309	F02_COMPL	='C-540:r22F02'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F02'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F02'!E\$542
310	F03_EXLT	='C-540:r22F03'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F03'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F03'!E\$542
311	F04_OCSBN	='C-540:r22F04'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F04'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F04'!E\$542
312	F05_ISAMP	='C-540:r22F05'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F05'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F05'!E\$542
313	F06_OITCN	='C-540:r22F06'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F06'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F06'!E\$542
314	F07_CONLL	='C-540:r22F07'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F07'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F07'!E\$542
315	F08_PTHRM	='C-540:r22F08'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F08'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F08'!E\$542
316	F09_MBOL	='C-540:r22F09'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F09'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F09'!E\$542
317	F10_COOLS	='C-540:r22F10'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F10'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F10'!E\$542
318	F11_NEGRAS	='C-540:r22F11'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F11'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F11'!E\$542
319	F12_NEGRAS	='C-540:r22F12'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F12'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F12'!E\$542
320	F13_GCHL	='C-540:r22F13'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F13'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F13'!E\$542
321	F14_GSHP	='C-540:r22F14'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F14'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F14'!E\$542

Total annual environmental savings by ECO
(do not "copy downward, can copy across)

A	B	C	D	E
308	F96	='C-540:r22F01'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F01'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F01'!E\$542
309	F97	='C-540:r22F02'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F02'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F02'!E\$542
310	F98	='C-540:r22F03'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F03'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F03'!E\$542
311	F99	='C-540:r22F04'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F04'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F04'!E\$542
312	F100	='C-540:r22F05'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F05'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F05'!E\$542
313	F101	='C-540:r22F06'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F06'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F06'!E\$542
314	F102	='C-540:r22F07'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F07'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F07'!E\$542
315	F103	='C-540:r22F08'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F08'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F08'!E\$542
316	F104	='C-540:r22F09'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F09'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F09'!E\$542
317	F105	='C-540:r22F10'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F10'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F10'!E\$542
318	F106	='C-540:r22F11'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F11'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F11'!E\$542
319	F107	='C-540:r22F12'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F12'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F12'!E\$542
320	F108	='C-540:r22F13'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F13'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F13'!E\$542
321	F109	='C-540:r22F14'!B\$542	='C-540:r22F14'!C\$542	='C-540:r22F14'!E\$542

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 8 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
322 F15_ALUE	=C\$40:\$22F15!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F15!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F15!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F15!E\$542
323 F16_DUCT	=C\$40:\$22F16!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F16!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F16!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F16!E\$542
324 F17_JEEAC	=C\$40:\$22F17!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F17!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F17!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F17!E\$542
325 F18_EMCS	=C\$40:\$22F18!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F18!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F18!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F18!E\$542
326 F19_GHP	=C\$40:\$22F19!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F19!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F19!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F19!E\$542
327 F20_RADER	=C\$40:\$22F20!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F20!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F20!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F20!E\$542
328 F21_SHADD	=C\$40:\$22F21!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F21!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F21!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F21!E\$542
329 F22_PR0OF	=C\$40:\$22F22!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F22!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F22!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F22!E\$542
330 F23_BNSL	=C\$40:\$22F23!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F23!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F23!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F23!E\$542
331 F24_BNSL	=C\$40:\$22F24!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F24!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F24!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F24!E\$542
332 F25_CNSL	=C\$40:\$22F25!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F25!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F25!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F25!E\$542
333 F26_SWIND	=C\$40:\$22F26!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F26!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F26!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F26!E\$542
334 F27_WINDF	=C\$40:\$22F27!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F27!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F27!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F27!E\$542
335 F28_WHSLA	=C\$40:\$22F28!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F28!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F28!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F28!E\$542
336 F29_HMHP	=C\$40:\$22F29!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F29!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F29!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F29!E\$542
337 F30_SFREST	=C\$40:\$22F30!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F30!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F30!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F30!E\$542
338 F31_FREST	=C\$40:\$22F31!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F31!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F31!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F31!E\$542
339 F32_DESUP	=C\$40:\$22F32!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F32!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F32!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F32!E\$542
340 F33_HMMH	=C\$40:\$22F33!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F33!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F33!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F33!E\$542
341 F34_TRANF	=C\$40:\$22F34!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F34!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F34!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F34!E\$542
342 F35_HDSR	=C\$40:\$22F35!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F35!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F35!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F35!E\$542
343 F36_MSIMP	=C\$40:\$22F36!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F36!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F36!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F36!E\$542
344 F37_PV	=C\$40:\$22F37!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F37!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F37!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F37!E\$542
345 F38_WHDE	=C\$40:\$22F38!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F38!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F38!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F38!E\$542
346 F39_AACDM	=C\$40:\$22F39!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F39!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F39!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F39!E\$542
347 F40_S0LSI	=C\$40:\$22F40!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F40!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F40!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F40!E\$542
348 F41_SO1WH	=C\$40:\$22F41!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F41!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F41!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F41!E\$542
349 F42_SO1WL	=C\$40:\$22F42!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F42!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F42!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F42!E\$542
350 F43_SQLWB	=C\$40:\$22F43!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F43!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F43!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F43!E\$542
351 F44_RFRNG	=C\$40:\$22F44!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F44!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F44!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F44!E\$542
352 F45_ECOMP	=C\$40:\$22F45!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F45!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F45!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F45!E\$542
353 F46_EHP	=C\$40:\$22F46!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F46!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F46!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F46!E\$542
354 F47_DCONP	=C\$40:\$22F47!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F47!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F47!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F47!E\$542
355 F48_VHTPR	=C\$40:\$22F48!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F48!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F48!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F48!E\$542
356 F49_SMOTR	=C\$40:\$22F49!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F49!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F49!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F49!E\$542
357 F50_MMOTR	=C\$40:\$22F50!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F50!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F50!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F50!E\$542
358 F51_LMOTR	=C\$40:\$22F51!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F51!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F51!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F51!E\$542
359 F52_SVSD	=C\$40:\$22F52!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F52!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F52!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F52!E\$542
360 F53_MVSD	=C\$40:\$22F53!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F53!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F53!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F53!E\$542
361 F54_LVSD	=C\$40:\$22F54!B\$542	='C\$40:\$22F54!C\$542	='C\$40:\$22F54!D\$542	='C\$40:\$22F54!E\$542
362				
363				
364				postprocessor
365				
366				Cumulative quantity penetration by ECO (do not copy downward, can copy across)
367				

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 9 of 12 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E
368	F94	I95	I96	I97	I98
369	F1_2K4F1	=C-540:r22F01'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F01'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F01'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F01'IE\$685
370	F02_GJ4MFL	=C-540:r22F02'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F02'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F02'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F02'IE\$685
371	F03_EXIT	=C-540:r22F03'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F03'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F03'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F03'IE\$685
372	F04_OCSEN	=C-540:r22F04'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F04'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F04'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F04'IE\$685
373	F05_STAUMP	=C-540:r22F05'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F05'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F05'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F05'IE\$685
374	F06_OU_ICN	=C-540:r22F06'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F06'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F06'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F06'IE\$685
375	F07_CONLL	=C-540:r22F07'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F07'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F07'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F07'IE\$685
376	F08_PTHPM	=C-540:r22F08'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F08'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F08'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F08'IE\$685
377	F09_MOM	=C-540:r22F09'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F09'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F09'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F09'IE\$685
378	F10_COOLS	=C-540:r22F10'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F10'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F10'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F10'IE\$685
379	F11_JEGIAS	=C-540:r22F11'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F11'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F11'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F11'IE\$685
380	F12_NEGAS	=C-540:r22F12'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F12'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F12'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F12'IE\$685
381	F13_GCF7	=C-540:r22F13'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F13'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F13'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F13'IE\$685
382	F14_GSP	=C-540:r22F14'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F14'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F14'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F14'IE\$685
383	F15_BLUE1	=C-540:r22F15'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F15'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F15'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F15'IE\$685
384	F16_DUCT	=C-540:r22F16'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F16'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F16'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F16'IE\$685
385	F17_HEEAC	=C-540:r22F17'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F17'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F17'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F17'IE\$685
386	F18_EMCS	=C-540:r22F18'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F18'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F18'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F18'IE\$685
387	F19_GHP	=C-540:r22F19'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F19'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F19'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F19'IE\$685
388	F20_RADBR	=C-540:r22F20'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F20'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F20'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F20'IE\$685
389	F21_SHADD	=C-540:r22F21'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F21'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F21'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F21'IE\$685
390	F22_RROCF	=C-540:r22F22'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F22'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F22'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F22'IE\$685
391	F23_EMSL	=C-540:r22F23'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F23'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F23'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F23'IE\$685
392	F24_BNSL	=C-540:r22F24'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F24'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F24'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F24'IE\$685
393	F25_CNS	=C-540:r22F25'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F25'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F25'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F25'IE\$685
394	F26_SWND	=C-540:r22F26'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F26'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F26'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F26'IE\$685
395	F27_WWDF	=C-540:r22F27'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F27'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F27'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F27'IE\$685
396	F28_WHBLA	=C-540:r22F28'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F28'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F28'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F28'IE\$685
397	F29_HNMP	=C-540:r22F29'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F29'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F29'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F29'IE\$685
398	F30_SHEST	=C-540:r22F30'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F30'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F30'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F30'IE\$685
399	F31_FREST	=C-540:r22F31'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F31'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F31'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F31'IE\$685
400	F32_DESUP	=C-540:r22F32'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F32'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F32'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F32'IE\$685
401	F33_MMH	=C-540:r22F33'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F33'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F33'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F33'IE\$685
402	F34_TRANF	=C-540:r22F34'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F34'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F34'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F34'IE\$685
403	F35_HOSR	=C-540:r22F35'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F35'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F35'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F35'IE\$685
404	F36_ISUMP	=C-540:r22F36'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F36'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F36'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F36'IE\$685
405	F37_PV	=C-540:r22F37'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F37'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F37'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F37'IE\$685
406	F38_WNDE	=C-540:r22F38'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F38'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F38'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F38'IE\$685
407	F39_MCCN	=C-540:r22F39'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F39'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F39'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F39'IE\$685
408	F40_SOLSI	=C-540:r22F40'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F40'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F40'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F40'IE\$685
409	F41_SOLWH	=C-540:r22F41'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F41'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F41'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F41'IE\$685
410	F42_SOLWL	=C-540:r22F42'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F42'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F42'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F42'IE\$685
411	F43_SQLWB	=C-540:r22F43'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F43'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F43'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F43'IE\$685
412	F44_RFNG	=C-540:r22F44'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F44'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F44'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F44'IE\$685
413	F45_ECOMP	=C-540:r22F45'IB\$685	=C-540:r22F45'IC\$685	=C-540:r22F45'ID\$685	=C-540:r22F45'IE\$685

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
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A	B	C	D	E
414 F46_EHP	=C\$40:1:22F46!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F46!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F46!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F46!\$E\$685
415 F47_DCCOMP	=C\$40:1:22F47!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F47!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F47!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F47!\$E\$685
416 F48_VHTTR	=C\$40:1:22F48!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F48!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F48!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F48!\$E\$685
417 F49_SHCTR	=C\$40:1:22F49!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F49!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F49!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F49!\$E\$685
418 F50_MMOTR	=C\$40:1:22F50!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F50!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F50!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F50!\$E\$685
419 F51_LMOTR	=C\$40:1:22F51!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F51!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F51!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F51!\$E\$685
420 F52_SVSD	=C\$40:1:22F52!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F52!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F52!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F52!\$E\$685
421 F53_MVSD	=C\$40:1:22F53!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F53!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F53!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F53!\$E\$685
422 F54_1VSD	=C\$40:1:22F54!\$B\$685	=C\$40:1:22F54!\$C\$685	=C\$40:1:22F54!\$D\$685	=C\$40:1:22F54!\$E\$685
423				
424				
425				
426				
427				
428 F01_2XAFL	=C\$40:1:22F01!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F01!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F01!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F01!\$E\$680
429 F02_COMFL	=C\$40:1:22F02!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F02!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F02!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F02!\$E\$680
430 F03_EXLIT	=C\$40:1:22F03!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F03!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F03!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F03!\$E\$680
431 F04_DGSEN	=C\$40:1:22F04!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F04!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F04!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F04!\$E\$680
432 F05_SLAMP	=C\$40:1:22F05!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F05!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F05!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F05!\$E\$680
433 F06_QLTCN	=C\$40:1:22F06!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F06!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F06!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F06!\$E\$680
434 F07_CONL	=C\$40:1:22F07!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F07!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F07!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F07!\$E\$680
435 F08_PTHRM	=C\$40:1:22F08!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F08!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F08!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F08!\$E\$680
436 F09_MBOL	=C\$40:1:22F09!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F09!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F09!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F09!\$E\$680
437 F10_COOLS	=C\$40:1:22F10!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F10!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F10!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F10!\$E\$680
438 F11_HEGAS	=C\$40:1:22F11!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F11!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F11!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F11!\$E\$680
439 F12_NEGAS	=C\$40:1:22F12!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F12!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F12!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F12!\$E\$680
440 F13_GCHL	=C\$40:1:22F13!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F13!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F13!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F13!\$E\$680
441 F14_GSHP	=C\$40:1:22F14!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F14!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F14!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F14!\$E\$680
442 F15_EUEI	=C\$40:1:22F15!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F15!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F15!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F15!\$E\$680
443 F16_DUCT	=C\$40:1:22F16!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F16!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F16!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F16!\$E\$680
444 F17_NEAC	=C\$40:1:22F17!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F17!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F17!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F17!\$E\$680
445 F18_EMCS	=C\$40:1:22F18!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F18!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F18!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F18!\$E\$680
446 F19_GHP	=C\$40:1:22F19!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F19!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F19!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F19!\$E\$680
447 F20_RADPR	=C\$40:1:22F20!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F20!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F20!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F20!\$E\$680
448 F21_SHADD	=C\$40:1:22F21!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F21!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F21!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F21!\$E\$680
449 F22_PHOOF	=C\$40:1:22F22!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F22!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F22!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F22!\$E\$680
450 F23_EINSL	=C\$40:1:22F23!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F23!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F23!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F23!\$E\$680
451 F24_BINSL	=C\$40:1:22F24!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F24!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F24!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F24!\$E\$680
452 F25_CNSL	=C\$40:1:22F25!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F25!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F25!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F25!\$E\$680
453 F26_SWIND	=C\$40:1:22F26!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F26!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F26!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F26!\$E\$680
454 F27_WINDF	=C\$40:1:22F27!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F27!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F27!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F27!\$E\$680
455 F28_WHBLA	=C\$40:1:22F28!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F28!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F28!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F28!\$E\$680
456 F29_HWHP	=C\$40:1:22F29!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F29!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F29!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F29!\$E\$680
457 F30_SHEST	=C\$40:1:22F30!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F30!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F30!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F30!\$E\$680
458 F31_FREST	=C\$40:1:22F31!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F31!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F31!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F31!\$E\$680
459 F32_DESUP	=C\$40:1:22F32!\$B\$680	=C\$40:1:22F32!\$C\$680	=C\$40:1:22F32!\$D\$680	=C\$40:1:22F32!\$E\$680

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 11 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
460 F23_NMH	=C-540:r22F23"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F31"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F33"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F35"IE\$680
461 F4_TANF	=C-540:r22F34"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F34"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F34"IE\$680	=C-540:r22F34"IE\$680
462 F25_HDSR	=C-540:r22F35"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F35"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F35"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F35"IE\$680
463 F36_MSUMP	=C-540:r22F36"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F36"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F36"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F36"IE\$680
464 F37_PV	=C-540:r22F37"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F37"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F37"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F37"IE\$680
465 F38_WINDE	=C-540:r22F38"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F38"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F38"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F38"IE\$680
466 F39_MCCM	=C-540:r22F39"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F39"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F39"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F39"IE\$680
467 F40_SOLSL	=C-540:r22F40"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F40"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F40"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F40"IE\$680
468 F41_SOLWN	=C-540:r22F41"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F41"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F41"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F41"IE\$680
469 F42_SOLWL	=C-540:r22F42"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F42"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F42"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F42"IE\$680
470 F43_SOLWB	=C-540:r22F43"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F43"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F43"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F43"IE\$680
471 F44_BFPG	=C-540:r22F44"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F44"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F44"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F44"IE\$680
472 F45_ECOMP	=C-540:r22F45"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F45"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F45"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F45"IE\$680
473 F46_EHP	=C-540:r22F46"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F46"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F46"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F46"IE\$680
474 F47_DCOPNP	=C-540:r22F47"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F47"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F47"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F47"IE\$680
475 F48_VHTPR	=C-540:r22F48"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F48"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F48"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F48"IE\$680
476 F49_SMOTR	=C-540:r22F49"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F49"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F49"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F49"IE\$680
477 F50_HMOTR	=C-540:r22F50"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F50"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F50"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F50"IE\$680
478 F51_LMOTR	=C-540:r22F51"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F51"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F51"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F51"IE\$680
479 F52_SVSD	=C-540:r22F52"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F52"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F52"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F52"IE\$680
480 F53_MVSD	=C-540:r22F53"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F53"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F53"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F53"IE\$680
481 F54_LVSD	=C-540:r22F54"IB\$680	=C-540:r22F54"IC\$680	=C-540:r22F54"ID\$680	=C-540:r22F54"IE\$680
482				
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488 F01_2X4FL	=C-540:r22F01"IB\$680/\$MA28	=C-540:r22F01"IC\$680/\$MA28	=C-540:r22F01"ID\$680/\$MA28	=C-540:r22F01"IE\$680/\$MA28
489 F02_COMFL	=C-540:r22F02"IB\$680/\$MA29	=C-540:r22F02"IC\$680/\$MA29	=C-540:r22F02"ID\$680/\$MA29	=C-540:r22F02"IE\$680/\$MA29
490 F03_EXIT	=C-540:r22F03"IB\$680/\$MA30	=C-540:r22F03"IC\$680/\$MA30	=C-540:r22F03"ID\$680/\$MA30	=C-540:r22F03"IE\$680/\$MA30
491 F04_OCSEN	=C-540:r22F04"IB\$680/\$MA31	=C-540:r22F04"IC\$680/\$MA31	=C-540:r22F04"ID\$680/\$MA31	=C-540:r22F04"IE\$680/\$MA31
492 F05_SLAMP	=C-540:r22F05"IB\$680/\$MA32	=C-540:r22F05"IC\$680/\$MA32	=C-540:r22F05"ID\$680/\$MA32	=C-540:r22F05"IE\$680/\$MA32
493 F06_OLTCN	=C-540:r22F06"IB\$680/\$MA33	=C-540:r22F06"IC\$680/\$MA33	=C-540:r22F06"ID\$680/\$MA33	=C-540:r22F06"IE\$680/\$MA33
494 F07_CONLL	=C-540:r22F07"IB\$680/\$MA34	=C-540:r22F07"IC\$680/\$MA34	=C-540:r22F07"ID\$680/\$MA34	=C-540:r22F07"IE\$680/\$MA34
495 F08_PTHRM	=C-540:r22F08"IB\$680/\$MA35	=C-540:r22F08"IC\$680/\$MA35	=C-540:r22F08"ID\$680/\$MA35	=C-540:r22F08"IE\$680/\$MA35
496 F09_NBOL	=C-540:r22F09"IB\$680/\$MA36	=C-540:r22F09"IC\$680/\$MA36	=C-540:r22F09"ID\$680/\$MA36	=C-540:r22F09"IE\$680/\$MA36
497 F10_COOLS	=C-540:r22F10"IB\$680/\$MA37	=C-540:r22F10"IC\$680/\$MA37	=C-540:r22F10"ID\$680/\$MA37	=C-540:r22F10"IE\$680/\$MA37
498 F11_HEGAS	=C-540:r22F11"IB\$680/\$MA38	=C-540:r22F11"IC\$680/\$MA38	=C-540:r22F11"ID\$680/\$MA38	=C-540:r22F11"IE\$680/\$MA38
499 F12_NEGAS	=C-540:r22F12"IB\$680/\$MA39	=C-540:r22F12"IC\$680/\$MA39	=C-540:r22F12"ID\$680/\$MA39	=C-540:r22F12"IE\$680/\$MA39
500 F13_GCHL	=C-540:r22F13"IB\$680/\$MA40	=C-540:r22F13"IC\$680/\$MA40	=C-540:r22F13"ID\$680/\$MA40	=C-540:r22F13"IE\$680/\$MA40
501 F14_GSHP	na	na	na	na
502 F15_FLU1	=C-540:r22F15"IB\$680/\$MA42	=C-540:r22F15"IC\$680/\$MA42	=C-540:r22F15"ID\$680/\$MA42	=C-540:r22F15"IE\$680/\$MA42
503 F16_DUCT	=C-540:r22F16"IB\$680/\$MA43	=C-540:r22F16"IC\$680/\$MA43	=C-540:r22F16"ID\$680/\$MA43	=C-540:r22F16"IE\$680/\$MA43
504 F17_HEEAC	=C-540:r22F17"IB\$680/\$MA44	=C-540:r22F17"IC\$680/\$MA44	=C-540:r22F17"ID\$680/\$MA44	=C-540:r22F17"IE\$680/\$MA44
505 F18_EMCS	=C-540:r22F18"IB\$680/\$MA45	=C-540:r22F18"IC\$680/\$MA45	=C-540:r22F18"ID\$680/\$MA45	=C-540:r22F18"IE\$680/\$MA45

Table E-4. Core Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Formula View
(page 12 of 12 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
516 F19_GHP	=C-540:r22F19'IB\$680\$3M448	=C-540:r22F19'IC\$680\$3M446	=C-540:r22F19'IE\$680\$3M446	
507 F20_RAOBR	=C-540:r22F20'IC\$680\$3M447	=C-540:r22F20'ID\$680\$3M447	=C-540:r22F20'IE\$680\$3M447	
519 F21_SHADD	=C-540:r22F21'IB\$680\$3M448	=C-540:r22F21'ID\$680\$3M448	=C-540:r22F21'IE\$680\$3M448	
520 F22_PRCDF	=C-540:r22F22'IB\$680\$3M449	=C-540:r22F22'ID\$680\$3M449	=C-540:r22F22'IE\$680\$3M449	
519 F23_EINSL	na			
511 F24_BNSL	=C-540:r22F24'IB\$680\$3M451	=C-540:r22F24'ID\$680\$3M451	=C-540:r22F24'IE\$680\$3M451	
512 F25_CNSL	=C-540:r22F25'IB\$680\$3M452	=C-540:r22F25'ID\$680\$3M452	=C-540:r22F25'IE\$680\$3M452	
513 F26_SWND	na			
514 F27_WNDF	=C-540:r22F27'IB\$680\$3M454	=C-540:r22F27'ID\$680\$3M454	=C-540:r22F27'IE\$680\$3M454	
515 F28_WHBLA	=C-540:r22F28'IB\$680\$3M455	=C-540:r22F28'ID\$680\$3M455	=C-540:r22F28'IE\$680\$3M455	
516 F29_HWMF	=C-540:r22F29'IB\$680\$3M456	=C-540:r22F29'ID\$680\$3M456	=C-540:r22F29'IE\$680\$3M456	
517 F30_SPEST	=C-540:r22F30'IB\$680\$3M457	=C-540:r22F30'ID\$680\$3M457	=C-540:r22F30'IE\$680\$3M457	
518 F31_FREST	=C-540:r22F31'IB\$680\$3M458	=C-540:r22F31'ID\$680\$3M458	=C-540:r22F31'IE\$680\$3M458	
519 F32_DESUP	=C-540:r22F32'IB\$680\$3M459	=C-540:r22F32'ID\$680\$3M459	=C-540:r22F32'IE\$680\$3M459	
520 F33_FMMH	=C-540:r22F33'IB\$680\$3M460	=C-540:r22F33'ID\$680\$3M460	=C-540:r22F33'IE\$680\$3M460	
521 F34_TRANF	na			
522 F35_HDSR	=C-540:r22F35'IB\$680\$3M462	=C-540:r22F35'ID\$680\$3M462	=C-540:r22F35'IE\$680\$3M462	
523 F36_ISLMP	=C-540:r22F36'IB\$680\$3M463	=C-540:r22F36'ID\$680\$3M463	=C-540:r22F36'IE\$680\$3M463	
524 F37_PV	na			
525 F38_WNDE	=C-540:r22F38'IB\$680\$3M465	=C-540:r22F38'ID\$680\$3M465	=C-540:r22F38'IE\$680\$3M465	
526 F39_MCC4	=C-540:r22F39'IB\$680\$3M466	=C-540:r22F39'ID\$680\$3M466	=C-540:r22F39'IE\$680\$3M466	
527 F40_SOLSL	=C-540:r22F40'IB\$680\$3M467	=C-540:r22F40'ID\$680\$3M467	=C-540:r22F40'IE\$680\$3M467	
528 F41_SQLMH	=C-540:r22F41'IB\$680\$3M468	=C-540:r22F41'ID\$680\$3M468	=C-540:r22F41'IE\$680\$3M468	
529 F42_SQLML	=C-540:r22F42'IB\$680\$3M469	=C-540:r22F42'ID\$680\$3M469	=C-540:r22F42'IE\$680\$3M469	
530 F43_SOLWB	=C-540:r22F43'IB\$680\$3M470	=C-540:r22F43'ID\$680\$3M470	=C-540:r22F43'IE\$680\$3M470	
531 F44_RPNIG	na			
532 F45_ECOMP	na			
533 F46_EHP	na			
534 F47_DCQNP	=C-540:r22F47'IB\$680\$3M474	=C-540:r22F47'ID\$680\$3M474	=C-540:r22F47'IE\$680\$3M474	
535 F48_VHTR	=C-540:r22F48'IB\$680\$3M475	=C-540:r22F48'ID\$680\$3M475	=C-540:r22F48'IE\$680\$3M475	
536 F49_SMOTR	=C-540:r22F49'IB\$680\$3M476	=C-540:r22F49'ID\$680\$3M476	=C-540:r22F49'IE\$680\$3M476	
537 F50_AMOTR	=C-540:r22F50'IB\$680\$3M477	=C-540:r22F50'ID\$680\$3M477	=C-540:r22F50'IE\$680\$3M477	
538 F51_IMOTR	=C-540:r22F51'IB\$680\$3M478	=C-540:r22F51'ID\$680\$3M478	=C-540:r22F51'IE\$680\$3M478	
539 F52_SVSD	=C-540:r22F52'IB\$680\$3M479	=C-540:r22F52'ID\$680\$3M479	=C-540:r22F52'IE\$680\$3M479	
540 F53_MVSD	=C-540:r22F53'IB\$680\$3M480	=C-540:r22F53'ID\$680\$3M480	=C-540:r22F53'IE\$680\$3M480	
541 F54_LVSD	=C-540:r22F54'IB\$680\$3M481	=C-540:r22F54'ID\$680\$3M481	=C-540:r22F54'IE\$680\$3M481	

Table E-5. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 1 of 7 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2X4PL	2x4 Fluorescent Lighting Retrofit						RBC	RBC	RBC	RBC	RBC	RBC
2	Col B: Costs in 1000s of dollars	(CERL 100% data divided by 1000*100)											
3	Col C: Energy savings in 1000s of MBtu's (CERL 100% data divided by 1000*100)												
4	Col D: Demand savings in Kilowatts (CERL 100% data divided by 100)												
5	Col E: Environmental Savings in Tons (CERL sum pollution abated 100%-data divided by 100)												
6	Col F: Quantity in no. of items or sq ft (CERL 100% data divided by 100)												
7	Notes: Col H has formulas												
8													
9													
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Table E-5. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 2 of 7 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
88	INN0G	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919	33.389919
89	INN0Z	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761	27.823761
90	PT_DIX	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585	17.116585
91	INN0T0	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287	9.5996287
92	INN0T1	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646	12.786646
93	INN0T2	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754	12.078754
94	INN0T3	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256	15.435256
95	PT_JACK	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065	16.125065
96	INN0M	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994	6.2462994
97	PT_JEE	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172	9.5885172
98	INN0R	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933	10.40933
99	PT_JLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	INN0J0	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306	13.173306
101	INN0J1	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567	1.5531567
102	INN0J2	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992	1.8992
103	INN0J3	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391	0.988391
104	INN0J4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	INN0J5	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843	2.0886843
106	INN0J6	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833	8.923833
107	INN0J7	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261	1.9969261
108	INN0J8	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983	1.5816983
109	INN0J9	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049	1.6581049
110	INN0J10	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676	0.2246676
111	INN0J11	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034	1.0829034
112	INN0J12	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564	11.91564
113	INN0J13	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974	23.68974
114	INN0J14	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959	21.410959
115	INN0J15	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978	31.238978
116	INN0J16	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154	13.604154
117	INN0J17	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998	5.5908998
118	INN0J18	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059	1.427059
119	INN0J19	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236	13.492236
120	INN0J20	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424	11.637424
121	The next row contains formulas that are not sent to the optimizer												
122	sum	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185	541.29185
123	Binary Cells (must be 1 to buy 2nd segment)												
124		ly94	ly95	ly96	ly97	ly98	ly99	ly00	ly01	ly02	ly03	ly04	ly05
125		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
126	Decision cells (Percent Investment) for 1st segment												
127		ly94	ly95	ly96	ly97	ly98	ly99	ly00	ly01	ly02	ly03	ly04	ly05
128		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	INN0J1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	INN0J2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	INN0J3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	INN0J4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	INN0J5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	INN0J6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	INN0J7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	INN0J8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	INN0J9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	INN0J10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	INN0J11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	INN0J12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	INN0J13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	INN0J14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	INN0J15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	INN0J16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	INN0J17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	INN0J18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	INN0J19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	INN0J20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	INN0J21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	INN0J22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	INN0J23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	INN0J24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	INN0J25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	INN0J26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	INN0J27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	INN0J28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	INN0J29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	INN0J30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	INN0J31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	INN0J32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	INN0J33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	INN0J34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	INN0J35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	INN0J36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	INN0J37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	INN0J38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	INN0J39	0	0	0	0</								

Table E-5. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 3 of 7 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
175	NEEDS	12.853145	72.146888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	FACTORY	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	W_218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	OFFICE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	W_200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	NEEDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181													
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Table E-5. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 4 of 7 pages)

**Table E-5. Eofs ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 5 of 7 pages)**

Table E-5. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 6 of 7 pages)

**Table E-5. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 7 of 7 pages)**

Table E-6. EoFS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 1 of 7 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
1	2X4FL	2x4 Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures		
2	Col B: Costs in 1000s of dollars			
3	Col C: Energy savings in 1000s of MWh's			
4	Col D: Demand savings in Kilowatts			
5	Col E: Environmental Savings in Tons			
6	Col F: Quantity in # of units or # of			
7	ROWS Col H has formulas			
8	Data for 1% Investment			
9	Col H, Col I, Col J	Annual	Annual	Investment
10	Initial_Cost	Cost(\$k)	Demand(kW)	%_Limit
11	0	0	0	0
12	CHRM	0	0	=G11-M311
13	CHRM	0	0	=G12-M312
14	CHRM	0	0	=G13-M313
15	FJRM	0	0	=G14-M314
16	FJRD	0	0	=G15-M315
17	FJRD	0	0	=G16-M316
18	DRRM	0	0	=G17-M317
19	DRRM	0	0	=G18-M318
20	DRRM	0	0	=G19-M319
21	POWER	0	0	=G20-M320
22	POWER	0	0	=G21-M321
23	POWER	0	0	=G22-M322
24	FJFLX	0	0	=G23-M323
25	FJFLX	0	0	=G24-M324
26	RELEY	0	0	=G25-M325
27	RELEY	0	0	=G26-M326
28	STREET	0	0	=G27-M327
29	STREET	0	0	=G28-M328
30	STREET	0	0	=G29-M329
31	PT_DRC	0	0	=G30-M330
32	PT_DRC	0	0	=G31-M331
33	CHRM	0	0	=G32-M332
34	CHRM	0	0	=G33-M333
35	CHRM	0	0	=G34-M334
36	FJRM	0	0	=G35-M335
37	POWER	0	0	=G36-M336
38	PT_LIN	0	0	=G37-M337
39	POWER	0	0	=G38-M338
40	FJFLX	0	0	=G39-M339
41	POWER	0	0	=G40-M340
42	COMP_C	0	0	=G41-M341
43	COMP_C	0	0	=G42-M342
44	POWER	0	0	=G43-M343
45	POWER	0	0	=G44-M344
46	POWER	0	0	=G45-M345
47	POWER	0	0	=G46-M346
48	POWER	0	0	=G47-M347
49	POWER	0	0	=G48-M348
50	POWER	0	0	=G49-M349
51	POWER	0	0	=G50-M350
52	POWER	0	0	=G51-M351
53	POWER	0	0	=G52-M352
54	POWER	0	0	=G53-M353
55	POWER	0	0	=G54-M354
56	POWER	0	0	=G55-M355
57	POWER	0	0	=G56-M356
58	POWER	0	0	=G57-M357
59	POWER	0	0	=G58-M358
60	POWER	0	0	=G59-M359
61	POWER	0	0	=G60-M360
62	The next row contains formulas that are not			
63	data	=SUM(B11:B60)	=SUM(C11:C60)	=SUM(D11:D60)
64	Below: Col B: Quantity of 1st seg.(unredis)			
65	Col D: Big constant for binary or			
66	0	0	0	0
67	(Big constant can be full ECO investment in no roll-over case it could be annual but			
68	Data: Annual Cost Savings (1% inves			
69	in 1000s of dollars (Annual adjustment is			
70	1x24	1y95	1y96	1y00
71	POWER	0	0	0
72	CHRM	0	0	0
73	CHRM	0	0	0
74	CHRM	0	0	0
75	FJRM	0	0	0
76	FJRD	0	0	0
77	FJRD	0	0	0
78	DRRM	0	0	0
79	DRRM	0	0	0
80	DRRM	0	0	0
81	POWER	0	0	0
82	POWER	0	0	0
83	POWER	0	0	0
84	PT_DRC	0	0	0
85	FJFLX	0	0	0
86	RELEY	0	0	0
87	RELEY	0	0	0
88	STREET	0	0	0

Table E-6. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 2 of 7 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
1.1	W4000			
1.2	W4000			
1.3	W4000			
1.4	PT_300			
1.5	PT_300			
1.6	PT_300			
1.7	PT_300			
1.8	PT_300			
1.9	PT_300			
1.10	PT_300			
1.11	PT_300			
1.12	PT_300			
1.13	PT_300			
1.14	PT_300			
1.15	PT_300			
1.16	PT_300			
1.17	PT_300			
1.18	PT_300			
1.19	PT_300			
1.20	PT_300			
1.21	PT_300			
1.22	PT_300			
1.23	PT_300			
1.24	PT_300			
1.25	PT_300			
1.26	PT_300			
1.27	PT_300			
1.28	PT_300			
1.29	PT_300			
1.30	PT_300			
1.31	PT_300			
1.32	PT_300			
1.33	PT_300			
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1.36	PT_300			
1.37	PT_300			
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1.39	PT_300			
1.40	PT_300			
1.41	PT_300			
1.42	PT_300			
1.43	PT_300			
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1.45	PT_300			
1.46	PT_300			
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1.64	PT_300			
1.65	PT_300			
1.66	PT_300			
1.67	PT_300			
1.68	PT_300			
1.69	PT_300			
1.70	PT_300			
1.71	PT_300			
1.72	PT_300			
1.73	PT_300			
1.74	PT_300			
1.75	The next row contains formulas that are not			
1.76	=SUM(B71:B120)			
1.77	=SUM(C71:C120)			
1.78	=SUM(D71:D120)			
1.79	=SUM(H71:H120)			
1.80	Binary Code (must be 1 to buy 2nd a			
1.81	1y94			
1.82	1y95			
1.83	1y96			
1.84	1y99			
1.85	Decision cells (Percent Investment)			
1.86	1y94			
1.87	1y95			
1.88	1y96			
1.89	1y99			
1.90	1y94			
1.91	1y95			
1.92	1y96			
1.93	1y99			
1.94	1y94			
1.95	1y95			
1.96	1y96			
1.97	1y99			
1.98	1y94			
1.99	1y95			
2.00	1y96			
2.01	1y99			
2.02	1y94			
2.03	1y95			
2.04	1y96			
2.05	1y99			
2.06	1y94			
2.07	1y95			
2.08	1y96			
2.09	1y99			
2.10	1y94			
2.11	1y95			
2.12	1y96			
2.13	1y99			
2.14	1y94			
2.15	1y95			
2.16	1y96			
2.17	1y99			
2.18	1y94			
2.19	1y95			
2.20	1y96			
2.21	1y99			
2.22	1y94			
2.23	1y95			
2.24	1y96			
2.25	1y99			
2.26	1y94			
2.27	1y95			
2.28	1y96			
2.29	1y99			
2.30	1y94			
2.31	1y95			
2.32	1y96			
2.33	1y99			
2.34	1y94			
2.35	1y95			
2.36	1y96			
2.37	1y99			
2.38	1y94			
2.39	1y95			
2.40	1y96			
2.41	1y99			
2.42	1y94			
2.43	1y95			
2.44	1y96			
2.45	1y99			
2.46	1y94			
2.47	1y95			
2.48	1y96			
2.49	1y99			
2.50	1y94			
2.51	1y95			
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2.58	1y94			
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2.60	1y96			
2.61	1y99			
2.62	1y94			
2.63	1y95			
2.64	1y96			
2.65	1y99			
2.66	1y94			
2.67	1y95			
2.68	1y96			
2.69	1y99			
2.70	1y94			
2.71	1y95			
2.72	1y96			
2.73	1y99			
2.74	1y94			
2.75	1y95			
2.76	1y96			
2.77	1y99			
2.78	1y94			
2.79	1y95			
2.80	1y96			
2.81	1y99			
2.82	1y94			
2.83	1y95			
2.84	1y96			
2.85	1y99			
2.86	1y94			
2.87	1y95			
2.88	1y96			
2.89	1y99			
2.90	1y94			
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2.92	1y96			
2.93	1y99			
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3.00	1y96			
3.01	1y99			
3.02	1y94			
3.03	1y95			
3.04	1y96			
3.05	1y99			
3.06	1y94			
3.07	1y95			
3.08	1y96			
3.09	1y99			
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3.19	1y95			
3.20	1y96			
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Table E-6. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 3 of 7 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E
1.7.1	AMERIC	0	0	0	0
1.7.2	FACTRY	0	0	0	0
1.7.3	H.S.H.	0	0	0	0
1.7.4	OFFICE	0	0	0	0
1.7.5	WORKS	0	0	0	0
1.7.6	WATER	0	0	0	0
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Table E-6. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 4 of 7 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E
211.1	HODGE	=B142	=B262+C142	=C262+D142	=G262+H142
211.2	PT_CDR	=B143	=B263+C143	=C263+D143	=G263+H143
211.3	P_JOLK	=B144	=B264+C144	=C264+D144	=G264+H144
211.4	ROZET	=B145	=B265+C145	=C265+D145	=G265+H145
211.5	WOMBE	=B146	=B266+C146	=C266+D146	=G266+H146
211.6	STURM	=B147	=B267+C147	=C267+D147	=G267+H147
211.7	WADDE	=B148	=B268+C148	=C268+D148	=G268+H148
211.8	BLZES	=B149	=B269+C149	=C269+D149	=G269+H149
211.9	PT_DCR	=B150	=B270+C150	=C270+D150	=G270+H150
211.10	WURTH	=B151	=B271+C151	=C271+D151	=G271+H151
211.11	GOUGH	=B152	=B272+C152	=C272+D152	=G272+H152
211.12	HODGE	=B153	=B273+C153	=C273+D153	=G273+H153
211.13	JACKSON	=B154	=B274+C154	=C274+D154	=G274+H154
211.14	P_JOLK	=B155	=B275+C155	=C275+D155	=G275+H155
211.15	LOUHN	=B156	=B276+C156	=C276+D156	=G276+H156
211.16	PT_JCR	=B157	=B277+C157	=C277+D157	=G277+H157
211.17	ROZET	=B158	=B278+C158	=C278+D158	=G278+H158
211.18	P_DJL	=B159	=B279+C159	=C279+D159	=G279+H159
211.19	WADDE	=B160	=B280+C160	=C280+D160	=G280+H160
211.20	WAGST	=B161	=B281+C161	=C281+D161	=G281+H161
211.21	COND_C	=B162	=B282+C162	=C282+D162	=G282+H162
211.22	PT_DJL	=B163	=B283+C163	=C283+D163	=G283+H163
211.23	PUNED	=B164	=B284+C164	=C284+D164	=G284+H164
211.24	WHDJW	=B165	=B285+C165	=C285+D165	=G285+H165
211.25	ROZET	=B166	=B286+C166	=C286+D166	=G286+H166
211.26	TOCHZ	=B167	=B287+C167	=C287+D167	=G287+H167
211.27	WADDE	=B168	=B288+C168	=C288+D168	=G288+H168
211.28	HO_JAP	=B169	=B289+C169	=C289+D169	=G289+H169
211.29	UK_JAP	=B170	=B290+C170	=C290+D170	=G290+H170
211.30	HO_JAP	=B171	=B291+C171	=C291+D171	=G291+H171
211.31	DEHDX	=B172	=B292+C172	=C292+D172	=G292+H172
211.32	WAGST	=B173	=B293+C173	=C293+D173	=G293+H173
211.33	ROZET	=B174	=B294+C174	=C294+D174	=G294+H174
211.34	AMRDC	=B175	=B295+C175	=C295+D175	=G295+H175
211.35	PT_CDR	=B176	=B296+C176	=C296+D176	=G296+H176
211.36	W.S.DR	=B177	=B297+C177	=C297+D177	=G297+H177
211.37	OTRCH	=B178	=B298+C178	=C298+D178	=G298+H178
211.38	WADDE	=B179	=B299+C179	=C299+D179	=G299+H179
211.39	WAGST	=B180	=B300+C180	=C300+D180	=G300+H180
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Table E-6. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 5 of 7 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
515 H1AMP	=B169+B220	=C349+C169+C229	=C349+D169+D229	=G349+H169+H229
516 H2AMP	=B170+B230	=C350+C170+C230	=C350+D170+D230	=G350+H170+H230
517 H3AMP	=B171+B231	=C351+C171+C231	=C351+D171+D231	=G351+H171+H231
518 H4AMP	=B172+B232	=C352+C172+C232	=C352+D172+D232	=G352+H172+H232
519 H5AMP	=B173+B233	=C353+C173+C233	=C353+D173+D233	=G353+H173+H233
520 H6AMP	=B174+B234	=C354+C174+C234	=C354+D174+D234	=G354+H174+H234
521 H7AMP	=B175+B235	=C355+C175+C235	=C355+D175+D235	=G355+H175+H235
522 H8AMP	=B176+B236	=C356+C176+C236	=C356+D176+D236	=G356+H176+H236
523 H9AMP	=B177+B237	=C357+C177+C237	=C357+D177+D237	=G357+H177+H237
524 H10AMP	=B178+B238	=C358+C178+C238	=C358+D178+D238	=G358+H178+H238
525 H11AMP	=B179+B239	=C359+C179+C239	=C359+D179+D239	=G359+H179+H239
526 H12AMP	=B180+B240	=C360+C180+C240	=C360+D180+D240	=G360+H180+H240
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Table E-6. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
(page 6 of 7 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
410	F_JCRD	0	=100-016	=8436*C438/100
411	F_JCRD	0	=100-017	=8437*C437/100
412	UNCR	0	=100-018	=8438*C438/100
413	UNCR	0	=100-019	=8439*C439/100
414	UNCR	0	=100-020	=8440*C440/100
415	HCRD	0	=100-021	=8441*C441/100
416	HCRD	0	=100-022	=8442*C442/100
417	PT_CRD	0	=100-023	=8443*C443/100
418	F_JCRD	0	=100-024	=8444*C444/100
419	PT_CRD	0	=100-025	=8445*C445/100
420	HCRD	0	=100-026	=8446*C446/100
421	HCRD	0	=100-027	=8447*C447/100
422	UNCR	0	=100-028	=8448*C448/100
423	UNCR	0	=100-029	=8449*C449/100
424	PT_CRD	0	=100-030	=8450*C450/100
425	HCRD	0	=100-031	=8451*C451/100
426	HCRD	0	=100-032	=8452*C452/100
427	UNCR	0	=100-033	=8453*C453/100
428	UNCR	0	=100-034	=8454*C454/100
429	F_JCRD	0	=100-035	=8455*C455/100
430	UNCR	0	=100-036	=8456*C456/100
431	PT_CRD	0	=100-037	=8457*C457/100
432	HCRD	0	=100-038	=8458*C458/100
433	F_JCRD	0	=100-039	=8459*C459/100
434	UNCR	0	=100-040	=8460*C460/100
435	HCRD	0	=100-041	=8461*C461/100
436	PT_CRD	0	=100-042	=8462*C462/100
437	F_JCRD	0	=100-043	=8463*C463/100
438	PT_CRD	0	=100-044	=8464*C464/100
439	HCRD	0	=100-045	=8465*C465/100
440	F_JCRD	0	=100-046	=8466*C466/100
441	UNCR	0	=100-047	=8467*C467/100
442	HCRD	0	=100-048	=8468*C468/100
443	HO_AAP	0	=100-049	=8469*C469/100
444	UL_AAP	0	=100-050	=8470*C470/100
445	RD_AAP	0	=100-051	=8471*C471/100
446	DEPOX	0	=100-052	=8472*C472/100
447	WASH	0	=100-053	=8473*C473/100
448	REFLT	0	=100-054	=8474*C474/100
449	AMMOS	0	=100-055	=8475*C475/100
450	FACTORY	0	=100-056	=8476*C476/100
451	WASH	0	=100-057	=8477*C477/100
452	OTCOK	0	=100-058	=8478*C478/100
453	WASH	0	=100-059	=8479*C479/100
454	UNCR	0	=100-Q60	=8480*C480/100
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Table E-6. EoS ECO Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 7 of 7 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
11.3 FWD_J	=B203*1E463/100	=C203*1E463/100	=D203*1E463/100	=E203*1E463/100
11.4 FWD_E	=B204*1E464/100	=C204*1E464/100	=D204*1E464/100	=E204*1E464/100
11.5 FWD_W	=B205*1E465/100	=C205*1E465/100	=D205*1E465/100	=E205*1E465/100
11.6 FWD_L	=B206*1E466/100	=C206*1E466/100	=D206*1E466/100	=E206*1E466/100
11.7 TOWER	=B207*1E467/100	=C207*1E467/100	=D207*1E467/100	=E207*1E467/100
11.8 BACKW	=B208*1E468/100	=C208*1E468/100	=D208*1E468/100	=E208*1E468/100
11.9 NO_AM	=B209*1E469/100	=C209*1E469/100	=D209*1E469/100	=E209*1E469/100
11.10 UX_AM	=B210*1E470/100	=C210*1E470/100	=D210*1E470/100	=E210*1E470/100
11.11 UX_W	=B211*1E471/100	=C211*1E471/100	=D211*1E471/100	=E211*1E471/100
11.12 OFFICE	=B212*1E472/100	=C212*1E472/100	=D212*1E472/100	=E212*1E472/100
11.13 MOUNT	=B213*1E473/100	=C213*1E473/100	=D213*1E473/100	=E213*1E473/100
11.14 MOUNT	=B214*1E474/100	=C214*1E474/100	=D214*1E474/100	=E214*1E474/100
11.15 MOUNT	=B215*1E475/100	=C215*1E475/100	=D215*1E475/100	=E215*1E475/100
11.16 FREIGHT	=B216*1E476/100	=C216*1E476/100	=D216*1E476/100	=E216*1E476/100
11.17 UX_W	=B217*1E477/100	=C217*1E477/100	=D217*1E477/100	=E217*1E477/100
11.18 OFFICE	=B218*1E478/100	=C218*1E478/100	=D218*1E478/100	=E218*1E478/100
11.19 MOUNT	=B219*1E479/100	=C219*1E479/100	=D219*1E479/100	=E219*1E479/100
11.20 MOUNT	=B220*1E480/100	=C220*1E480/100	=D220*1E480/100	=E220*1E480/100
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Table E-7. EoFS Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
(page 1 of 3 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	RSC	RSC	RSC	RSC	RSC
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14																			
Budget	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	12496.758	
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Table E-7. EoFS Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
 (page 2 of 3 pages)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
46	Grand total environmental savings (tonnes)												
47	3,069,775												
48	Annual budget + cost savings rolled over from previous year												
49	fy94 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy95 1.96 1.97	fy96 1.97	fy97 1.98	fy98 1.99	fy00 1.99	fy01 1.99	fy02 1.99	fy03 1.99	fy04 1.99	fy05 1.99		
50	see budget 14970.668	17256.061	19363.357	21391.221	23579.194	25519.418	27425.927	27631.627	27931.827	27631.827	27631.827	27631.827	
51													
52	Enforcement of cost limit												
53	unused amount shown												
54	fy94 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy95 1.96 1.97	fy96 1.96 1.97	fy97 1.96 1.97	fy98 1.96 1.97	fy00 1.96 1.97	fy01 1.96 1.97	fy02 1.96 1.97	fy03 1.96 1.97	fy04 1.96 1.97	fy05 1.96 1.97		
55	-0.999995	-1.000103	-0.999715	-0.999887	-0.999969	-0.9999923	-0.999993	-0.999993	-0.999993	-0.999993	-0.999993		
56													
57													
58													
59	LINKS (links to other spreadsheets)												
60													
61	Total annual investment costs by ECO												
62	(do not copy down, can copy across)												
63	fy94 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy95 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy96 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy97 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy98 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy00 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy01 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy02 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy03 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy04 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy05 1.95 1.96 1.97		
64	F01_2X4FL	12497.758	14971.668	17257.061	19364.357	21392.221	23580.194	25520.418	26886.7453	0	0	0	
65													
66													
67													
68													
69	Total annual cost savings by ECO												
70	(do not copy downward, can copy across)												
71	fy94 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy95 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy96 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy97 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy98 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy00 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy01 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy02 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy03 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy04 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy05 1.95 1.96 1.97		
72	F01_2X4FL	7422.4726	14279.338	20601.839	26686.057	33250.634	39071.888	44791.987	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807	46009.807	
73													
74													
75													
76													
77	Total annual energy savings by ECO												
78	(do not copy downward, can copy across)												
79	fy94 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy95 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy96 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy97 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy98 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy00 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy01 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy02 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy03 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy04 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy05 1.95 1.96 1.97		
80	Fr. X4FL	129.5	126	279.97644	478.52401	668.09737	912.38427	1181.9098	1457.1975	1534.4291	1534.4291	1534.4291	
81													
82													
83													
84													
85													
86	Total annual demand savings by ECO												
87	(do not copy downward, can copy across)												
88	fy94 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy95 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy96 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy97 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy98 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy00 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy01 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy02 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy03 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy04 1.95 1.96 1.97	fy05 1.95 1.96 1.97		
89	F01_2X4FL	12397.739	26949.864	44450.567	62980.154	84333.336	110281.4	136671.06	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66	143811.66	
90													
91													

Table E-7. EoS Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Value View
 (page 3 of 3 pages)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
92														
93														
94														
95														
96	F01_2X4FL	26301.897	58207.588	103566.87	148561.19	209917.87	275635.03	356073.01	4356073.01	5156073.01	598269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75
97														
98														
99														
100														
101														
102														
103	F01_2X4FL	285127.09	408815.56	545539.96	690302.2	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75	698269.75
105														
106														
107														
108														
109	F01_2X4FL	96657.337	210545.81	347270.21	492032.45	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
110														
111														
112														
113														
114														
115														
116														
117	-0_2X4FL	117	42%	69%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
118														
119														
120														

Table E-8. EoS Main (Linking) Spreadsheets - Formula View
(page 1 of 3 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10	Fraction [0,1] for cost savings rolled over			
11	0			
12	Annual investment funding limitations (Budget) in 1000s of dollars			
13	100			
14	Budget			
15	0			
16	Weights for Objectives			
17	CS			
18	0			
19	ES			
20	0			
21	LOGIC			
22	Multiple Objective Function			
23	(ie- values with zero coeff removed)			
24	=B18*B3?			
25				
26	Total annual investment costs			
27	=SUM(B64:B64)			
28				
29	Total annual cost savings			
30	=SUM(B72:B72)			
31	Grand total cost savings (1000s of dollars)			
32	=SUM(B30:M30)			
33				
34	Total annual energy savings			
35	=SUM(E80:B80)			
36	Grand total energy savings (1000s of MBlues)			
37	=SUM(B35:M35)			
38				
39	Total annual demand savings			
40	=SUM(B88:B88)			
41	Grand total demand savings (Mblows)			
42	=SUM(B40:M40)			
43				
44	Total annual environmental savings			
45	=SUM(B96:D96)			
46				

Table E-8. EoS Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 2 of 3 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
91				
92				
93				
94				
95		fy95	fy96	fy97
96	F01_2X4FL	=C-540:r91G01!C\$417	=C-540:r91G01!D\$417	=C-540:r91G01!E\$417
97				
98				
99				
100				
101				
102				
103		fy95	fy96	fy97
104	F01_2X4FL	=C-540:r91G01!C\$555	=C-540:r91G01!D\$555	=C-540:r91G01!E\$555
105				
106				
107				
108				
109		fy95	fy96	fy97
110	F01_2X4FL	=C-540:r91G01!B\$550	=C-540:r91G01!C\$550	=C-540:r91G01!D\$550
111				
112				
113				
114				
115				
116		fy95	fy96	fy97
117	F01_2X4FL	=C110/\$M110	=D110/\$M110	=E110/\$M110
118				
119				
120				

Table E-8. EoFS Main (Linking) Spreadsheet - Formula View
 (page 3 of 3 pages)

A	B	C	D	E
46	Grand total environmental savings (stones) =SUM(B45:M45)			
47				
48				
49	Annual budget + cost savings rolled over from previous year fy94	fy95 =C14+\$B11*B30	fy96 =D14+\$B11*C30	fy97 =E14+\$B11*D30
50				
51	see budget			
52				
53	Enforcement of cost limit			
54	unused amount shown fy94	fy95 =C51-C27	fy96 =D51-D27	fy97 =E51-E27
55				
56				
57				
58	LINKS (refs to other spreadsheets)			
59				
60				
61	Total annual investment costs by ECO (do not copy down, can copy across)			
62				
63	fy94	fy95 =C-540:r91G01!C\$377	fy96 =C-540:r91G01!D\$377	fy97 =C-540:r91G01!E\$377
64	F01_2X4FL	[=C-540:r91G01!B\$377]		
65				
66				
67				
68				
69	Total annual cost savings by ECO (do not copy downward, can copy across)			
70				
71	fy94	fy95 =C-540:r91G01!C\$387	fy96 =C-540:r91G01!D\$387	fy97 =C-540:r91G01!E\$387
72	F01_2X4FL	[=C-540:r91G01!B\$387]		
73				
74				
75				
76				
77	Total annual energy savings by ECO (do not copy downward, can copy across)			
78				
79	fy94	fy95 =C-540:r91G01!C\$397	fy96 =C-540:r91G01!D\$397	fy97 =C-540:r91G01!E\$397
80	F01_2X4FL	[=C-540:r91G01!B\$397]		
81				
82				
83				
84				
85				
86				
87				
88				
89	Total annual demand savings by ECO (do not copy downward, can copy across)			
90	fy94	fy95 =C-540:r91G01!C\$407	fy96 =C-540:r91G01!D\$407	fy97 =C-540:r91G01!E\$407
91	F01_2X4FL	[=C-540:r91G01!B\$407]		
92				

APPENDIX F

FINANCIAL ALTERNATIVES

F-1. INTRODUCTION. Department of the Army energy conservation projects can be financed through a variety of defense and nondefense programs. This appendix identifies and describes the most popular of these energy financing mechanisms.

F-2. APPROACH. Data were collected using primary and secondary sources. Energy experts, policymakers, and funding representatives were interviewed from the Department of the Army Energy Office, US Army Engineering Division at Huntsville, US Army Corps of Engineers Housing Support Center, the Department of Energy, the General Services Administration (GSA) and industry. Points of contact from various Army installations were also contacted about their experiences with using some of the funding methods presented in this report. In addition to interviews, secondary sources such as energy legislation, defense regulations, policy letters, conference reports, books, and lessons learned notes were used to gather information. A complete list of these sources appear in the bibliography.

F-3. DEFENSE PROGRAMS

a. Defense programs fall into the categories of general defense or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Army-specific. All programs, regardless of category, were considered "viable" funding sources even though some were not funded during the current fiscal year. The programs addressed are the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP), Energy Conservation and Management (ECAM) Program, Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP) which includes Quick Return on Investment Program (QRIP), Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment Program (PECIP), the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP), Product Improvement Program (PIP) and Labor-Saving Capital Investment Program (LSCIP). A brief description of each program is given below.

(1) **Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP).** The Energy Conservation Investment Program is a Department of Defense military construction (MILCON) funded program. ECIP funds energy-saving, cost-reducing projects for existing DOD facilities. Installing cost effective retrofits for existing facilities or building new energy efficiency systems are two examples of projects which would qualify for ECIP funding. Specifically, projects must cost \$300,000 or more, exhibit a savings-to-investment ratio of greater than 1.25, and amortize or have a payback of 10 years or less. Commanders submit projects to Headquarters, Department of the Army. According to Army Regulation (AR) 11-27, Army Energy Program, Army participation is planned, executed, and monitored by the Chief of Engineers and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, specifically, the Energy Office. This may change, however, with the current restructuring of the Army. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, handles requests from the Army National Guard. According to the ECIP point of contact, ECIP was funded for \$50 million per year through FY 97. From this amount, the Army receives \$12.8 million per year for its projects throughout FY 97. The program may receive a one-time additional funding of \$50 million. If the additional funding of \$50 million is approved, then the Army will receive approximately \$20-25 million per year.

(2) **Energy Conservation and Management (ECAM) Program.** The Energy Conservation and Management Program is an Army Materiel Command program, and more specifically an Ammunition and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) program. ECAM funds energy-saving retrofit projects at government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) plants. ECAM is funded with Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) dollars. Military Construction, Army (MCA) dollars cannot be used to fund ECAM projects with the exception

of new construction (i.e., the building of a new facility). According to an ECAM representative, to qualify for ECAM funding, projects must cost \$15,000 or more, have a savings-to-investment ratio greater than 1, and have a payback period of 2 years or less. Projects are usually selected from studies conducted under the Energy Engineering Analysis Program, Production Base Modernization Program, or other Army procurement funded programs. The ECAM Program remained unfunded throughout FY 92. It is uncertain as to when funding will become available.

(3) Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP). The Productivity Capital Investment Program is an umbrella program which provides funding to defense agencies for energy efficiency projects and equipment improvements. Programs falling under PCIP are the OSD Productivity Investment Funding (OSD PIF) Program, QRIP, and PECIP. As of January 1991, Program Budget Decision #197 officially canceled the OSD Productivity Investment Funding Program which funded high payoff projects at non-GOCO facilities. As an outgrowth of this OSD decision, the Department of the Army decided to cancel its programs--Quick Return on Investment Program and Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment Program--as of the end of FY 93. Army agencies wishing to fund projects normally falling under these categories would now be required to request funding under other Army financing programs. Because QRIP and PECIP are viable through the end of FY 93, a brief description of them is given below.

(a) Quick Return on Investment Program (QRIP). The Quick Return on Investment Program funds projects that cost less than \$10,000 and amortize or have a payback in 2 years or less. According to one QRIP point of contact, approximately 99 percent of all QRIP dollars comes from three accounts: Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA); Other Procurement, Army (OPA); and, Research, Development, and Acquisition (RDA). OMA funds are good for 1 year, RDA are good for 2 years, and OPA for 3.

(b) Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment Program (PECIP). Projects which do not qualify for funding under OSD PIF or QRIP do qualify for funds under the Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment Program. PECIP projects must cost more than \$100,000 and have a payback of 3 years or less.

(4) Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP). Title 10, United States Code, Section 2901 (10 USC 2901) establishes the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program. According to 10 USC 2901, SERDP brings together the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct research and develop energy technologies and other technologies which would address environmental restoration, waste minimization, hazardous waste substitution, and other environmental concerns. SERDP encourages continuous transfer of information and technologies between the public and private sectors to enhance global environmental change. During FY 91 and FY 92, \$200 million funded the program. Based on the signing of the FY 93 Defense Appropriations Bill, Congress and the current Administration showed their support to further fund SERDP in FY 93 by appropriating \$180 million to the program. Efforts are underway to ensure SERDP transitions into a budgeted program.

b. Little is known about the next two programs--Labor-Saving Capital Investment Program (LSCIP) and Product Improvement Program (PIP)--however, according to AR 11-27, these programs are viable.

(1) Labor-Saving Capital Investment Program (LSCIP). According to AR 11-27, projects qualifying for the Labor-Saving Capital Investment Program cost more than \$100,000. Half of the project should be recouped through manpower savings within 4 years and the total be amortized within that time.

(2) Product Improvement Program (PIP). According to AR 11-27, the Product Improvement Program considers and manages suggestions to improve fielded products Armywide. PIP dollars are obtained from the OMA account.

F-4. NONDEFENSE PROGRAMS

a. Other Federal and private sector financing programs are available to the Department of Defense. Discussed in this paragraph are the Department of Energy's Seed Money and the General Services Administration's Set-Aside Program (Budget Account 54). Industry, too, has pursued energy savings initiatives with the Department of the Defense, especially since the mid-to-late 1980s. Numerous programs have evolved since that time to facilitate DOD's effort in reducing its energy consumption and energy-related costs. Among the most popular programs in the defense community are Energy Savings Performance Contracting and Demand Side Management. A brief description of all these programs appears below.

(1) Seed Money. According to a Department of Energy representative, DOE provides Federal agencies funding for project planning and initial energy conservation audits on a cost shared basis. Usually, the customer agency receives \$10K, \$15K, or \$20K from DOE and is required to match that amount. Although this is not an "official" program, it is available to agencies interested in implementing energy cost saving measures in their facilities as long as funding is available.

(2) GSA Set-Aside Program (Budget Account 54). On 2 August 1991, GSA issued a policy letter stating that it would implement an energy conservation program which would fund energy retrofit projects at delegated buildings and provide agencies with guidance to conduct long-term planning, energy audits, and life cycle costing to meet the energy reduction goals outlined in Public Law 100-615 and Executive Order 12759. Agencies wishing to compete for funds under this program would be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Project cost (must exceed \$10K but total less than \$1.6M to include planned nonrecurring expenditures or total less than \$750K if projects are in leased buildings where the government pays utilities separately from the lease)
- Savings-to-investment ratio
- Simple payback
- Annual million British thermal units (Mbtu) Savings
- Inspection score (minimum score of 85)
- Lease status

(3) Energy Savings Performance Contracting. According to the Energy Policy Act (1992), an energy savings performance contract (previously referred to as Shared Energy Savings (SES)) is an arrangement or agreement between the government and a contractor to increase energy efficiency and reduce energy related operating costs of a building, group of buildings, or facility, whereby the contractor incurs the cost and provides the assets to implement energy savings measures such as performing the audit, designing the project, acquiring, installing, testing, operating, maintaining, and repairing the equipment (to include software systems) and training personnel, in exchange for a portion of the actual energy savings, if any, directly resulting from the implementation of such measures during the term of the contract which is not to exceed 25 years. In other words, the contractor provides a service to the government, finances the project (although can arrange for a third party (e.g., leasing bank) to finance the project), and is reimbursed based on the actual energy savings, if any. This last point is crucial to the understanding of energy savings performance contracts. The contractor is paid a negotiated price (a dollar amount) or a percentage or "split" of the savings incurred (i.e., 50/50, 60/40 etc.) based on a predetermined sharing formula agreed to by both parties and

stated in the contract. The contractor must prove actual energy savings each month in order to be paid. If savings are not achieved, then the contractor does not receive payment. Sometimes, however, arrangements can be made between the contractor and the government to provide payment on a more flexible basis. Under the new Energy Policy Act (1992), it is stated that the contractor can receive payment per month based on an agreed amount regardless of any savings incurred. At the end of the year, an audit is conducted to determine actual savings. If actual savings to the government are less than expected, then the contractor may pay back the difference to the government. This last condition has not yet been implemented with the Department of the Army.

(a) The following list reflects the types of energy savings performance contract projects either proposed or awarded at Army installations (see Table F-1).

- Chiller retrofits
- Electrical peak shaving plants
- Lighting retrofits
- Group coupled air source heat pumps
- Propane-air mixing plants
- Geothermal
- Utility control systems
- Air conditioning retrofits

(b) During the conduct of the study, Army representatives who were using energy savings performance contracting to finance energy projects at their installations were interviewed and asked about their experiences. Strengths and weaknesses using the energy savings performance contracting approach were identified. Easier and faster access to capital financing and increased incentive for project success in terms of energy cost savings (among the contractor and customer) were identified as the most positive aspects of the method. Obtaining manpower support; minimizing high cost overhead; considering environmental impacts (depending on type of project); and encouraging contractors to commit to a long-term relationship with defense organizations under the current down sizing effort and economic situation were identified as the most negative aspects. The US Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division (Huntsville, Alabama) serves as the Center of Expertise for the Department of the Army in assisting with energy savings performance contract opportunities. Based on Huntsville's experience with assisting installations with energy savings, they wrote a paper (see bibliography) on their lessons learned. The following list is taken from that paper; it explains the barriers found with the approach.

- Few precedents to guide those who undertake SES contracting in the Army
- Lack of development of government SES contracting expertise
- Government lack of knowledge of industry concerns relative to SES contracting
- Loss of technical and contractual knowledge due to employee turnover
- Determining how the government will be able to operate the SES system if the contractor defaults
- Predetermining the government's needs at contract end
- Lack of industry interest in government SES contracts due to termination of convenience
- Providing assurances that the contractor will provide services as bid
- Ensuring customer commitment to the SES contracting effort
- Ensuring the understanding between the contractor and the government concerning the SES contract boundary
- Determining the most effective energy baseline
- Impact of perceived and actual risk on government SES contracting efforts
- Government commitment to unnecessarily lengthy SES contracts

Table F-1. Energy Savings Performance Contracts in the Army
(As of April 20, 1993)

Project name/location	Project description	Contractor investment	Government projected share of savings	Contractor projected share of savings	Contract terms
Corpus Christi Army Depot Corpus Christi, TX	Chiller retrofit and upgrade of electrical service in aircraft hangar building housing aircraft paint booths, taping and touch-up bays and offices	\$755,850	\$3,460,791 (31.4%)	\$7,572,105 (68.6%)	25 Years
Aliamanu Family Housing Area , Honolulu, HI	Chiller retrofit, EMS expansion, controls, and lighting retrofits in a family housing complex that includes a shopette/gas station, athletic facilities and a chapel	\$10,150,088	\$7,841,051 (28%)	\$19,689,758 (72%)	15 Years
Gas Air/Propane Mixing Plant , Ft. Stewart, GA	Base-wide peak shaving project for propane-air mixing plant	\$921,570	\$4,042,091 (50.5%)	\$3,968,921 (49.5%)	15 Years with a 5 year option
Gas Air/Propane Mixing Plant , Ft. Gillen/McPherson, GA	Base-wide peak shaving project for propane-air mixing plant	\$1,052,000	\$7,077,969 (71.6%)	\$2,911,852 (28.4%)	15 Years with a 5 year option
Ft. Polk, LA	HVAC retrofit in family housing area (4,003 units)				20 Years presently in negotiations; expect award Oct 93
Ft Drum, NY	Gas distribution system				Presolicitation notice 22 Jul 93; response due 17 Aug 93

- Unrealistic expectations concerning length of SES contract development
- The life cycle analysis is based on the bids and technical evaluation of the bids. It is a projection of the cash flows thought most likely by the government. However, it is dependent on the technical personnel for interpretation of the savings claimed by the contractor. If the technical personnel cannot judge the accuracy of the energy savings claimed by the bidder, then the life cycle analyst must give the bidder credit for savings claimed.
- Reducing government risk due to the difference in energy inflation and general inflation
- Local utility action that can substantially affect the SES project.

(c) In general, the energy savings performance contract method of financing energy projects is an excellent source of alternative funding for the government, specifically, the Department of the Army. It is quite viable when the payback period is short, i.e., 3 to 4 years, when immediate results can be acquired. However, a long-term contract has the advantage of increasing the customer's and contractor's incentive for ongoing project success, since fees are based on performance and energy savings.

(4) Third Party Contracting. Third Party Contracting (TPC) is a financing arrangement which permits the government to enter into long-term contracts (up to 30 years) with private companies for the purchase of utility services (e.g., heating, cooling, electric). The contractor designs, builds, owns and operates the facility/plant which provides a service/commodity on government land. The government buys a certain level of this service/commodity and pays for it on a per unit basis at a fixed minimum price. This fixed rate is prenegotiated and is paid to the contractor regardless of whether or not the service is used. For example, if the government agreed to pay a fixed price of \$100 per month for electric and used it in months 1, 2, and 3 but did not in month 4, the government is still required to pay \$100 per month for months 1, 2, 3 and 4. Likewise, if the government uses more of the service, then the government pays more for it. According to the US Army Corps of Engineers at Huntsville, the Center of Expertise for supporting HQDA for the pursuit of privatization or TPC, TPC is not currently used by the Army to finance energy services, principally because it is not lucrative for either the Army or the contractor.

(5) Demand Side Management

(a) Introduction

1. This paragraph reports the results of CAA's evaluation of the demand side management (DSM) programs which were being offered by the 34 commercial utility companies servicing the 49 Army sites examined in the REEP Study. The survey specifically focused on identifying cash rebate offers made during the time the REEP Study was conducted as inducements for implementing selected ECO measures. Figure F-1 identifies the 34 servicing utilities by study site.

2. The Energy Efficiency Resource Directory: A Guide to Utility Programs, September 1992, prepared for the President's Commission on Environmental Quality, was used for initially identifying servicing utility companies (referred to in following paragraphs as "utilities") which had ongoing DSM programs and program points of contact. Utility DSM program representatives were contacted and asked to provide literature describing the specifics of current DSM program offers. Except where otherwise noted, these utility publications and correspondence comprised the main sources for the information, findings, and conclusions presented in the DSM portion. Telephone conversations with utility DSM program representatives were used, as needed, to supplement information contained in utility publications.

State	Utility company	Army site serviced	State	Utility company	Army site serviced
AL	Alabama Power	Anniston AD Redstone Arsnl Rucker	NC	Carolina Power & Light	Bragg
AR	Ark Power & Light	Pine Bluff Arsnl	MO	Show-Me Power Kansas City Power & Light	L. Wood Lake City AAP
AZ	Tucson Electric Power	Huachuca	NJ	Jersey Central Power & Light	Dix Monmouth Picatinny
CA	Pacific Gas & Elec So Cal Edison	Ord Presidio SF Irwin	NY	Niagara Mohawk Power	Drum Watervliet
CO	Colo Springs Municipal Western Power Admin	Carson Pueblo AD	OK	Public Service Co of OK	Sill
GA	Georgia Power	McPherson Stewart Benning Gordon	SC	So Carolina Elec & Gas	Jackson
IL	Iowa-III Gas & Elec	Rock Island Arsnl	TN	TVA	Holston AAP
KA	Kansas Power & Light	Riley Leavenworth	TX	Texas Utilities San Antonio Municipal El Paso Elec Co Central P& L Southwestern Elec Power	Hood Sam Houston Bliss WSMR Corpus Christi Red River Depot
KY	Pennytrile/TVA	Campbell	UT	Western Area Power-17% (DOE) Utah Power & Light	Tooele Depot
LA	LA Power and Light	Polk	VA	Virginia Power Appalachian Power	Eustis Lee Belvoir Walter Reed Radford AD
MA	New England Power	Devens	WA	TACOMA Public Utilities	Lewis
MD	Balt Gas & Electric Potomac Edison	Meade Aberdeen Detrick	WI	Northern States Power	McCoy
MI	Detroit Edison	Detroit Arsnl			

Figure F-1. Servicing Utility Companies Included in DSM Survey

3. The basic methodology used for assessing the potential economic impact of DSM cash rebates upon Army ECO investments was to apply the utilities' current DSM program criteria (as specified in DSM publications) to identify study ECO which qualified for cash rebate offers and the amount of any such rebates. This approach identified the approximate dollar rebate amount which could have been collected by the Army had the study ECO measures been implemented at the study sites at the time the survey was undertaken.

(b) Background

1. A provision of EPACT, which was enacted during the course of the study, permits and encourages governmental agencies to participate in utility DSM programs and prohibits utilities from denying these offers to governmental agencies. Executive Order (EO) 12759, 17 April 1991, directs governmental agencies (including DOD) to remove any impediments to receiving, using, and taking DSM management services, incentives, and rebates which may be offered by servicing utility companies and other private sector energy service providers. In consonance with Task 2 of the REEP Study and pursuant to the provisions of EPACT and EO 12759, CAA evaluated the DSM programs which were being offered by the 34 utility companies servicing the study sites.

2. The purpose for evaluating utility DSM program offerings was to determine:

- Which utilities companies were operating DSM programs offering incentives for implementing energy conservation measures (or ECO);
- Which ECO included in the study would qualify for cash rebates under the criteria specified for these DSM program offers; and
- What was the estimated present year (FY 1993) dollar amount of all such cash rebate offers for all study ECO at all study sites.

3. Although typically DSM programs offered customers a range of incentive packages which included cash rebates, special rates, loans, and free services, the DSM program evaluation was directed at identifying cash rebate offers. The complex terms and procedures governing the application and quantification of incentive packages other than cash rebates rendered them impracticable for a centralized assessment within the scope of the study. Identification of rebates was also limited to offers encompassing retrofit actions/situations. While rebates and other incentives are typically offered for new construction and replacement actions, they were not within the scope of REEP retrofit scenario.

F-5. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND FINDINGS FOR SURVEYED DSM PROGRAMS

a. The primary objective of DSM strategy is to keep pace with customer demand for energy by implementing energy efficiency and conservation measures and forestalling or avoiding the enormous capital investment outlays which would otherwise be required to construct new energy generating plant capacity. A secondary effect of utility DSM programs is the reduced impact on the environment when compared to the alternatives of building more power plants or buying and consuming more power from outside sources (i.e., alternative supply side solution).

b. The level of incentives (rebates, special rates, loans, and free services) that utility companies offer customers as inducements for them to participate in various DSM programs is carefully calculated based upon the cost avoidance savings of deferring large capital outlays for additional plant. In essence, utility companies often find that it is economically preferable to secure cost avoidance savings by sharing a portion of these savings with customers. As could

be expected, the most aggressive DSM programs were found among those utility companies which had energy demand patterns that approached the upper limit of the utility's peak energy generating capacity.

c. While the common objective for all DSM programs was to promote energy efficiency through conservation and load management strategies, the various utility DSM programs aimed at this objective could not be uniformly characterized and assessed. There was found to be a range of factors bearing on the availability, content, and impact of DSM programs nationwide. Since the terms of utility DSM programs were found to be unique in every case, each program was reviewed and assessed individually to identify and gauge the impact of cash rebate offers on study ECO at each site.

d. Some programs were found to be more dynamic than others. Utilities evaluated, revised, and funded these on an annual basis to reflect areas of changing emphasis and emerging technologies. Also, the funding level for some of these programs appeared to have been more closely tied to the utility's annual profit margin and state utility regulators. Other programs were found to be more institutionalized in that they were relatively more stable in scope, funding level, and duration.

e. Representatives for those utilities not operating a DSM program or pursuing one of limited scope informally acknowledged that this was because there was little or no economic incentive at that time due to existing excess plant generating capacity. Some representatives also indicated that while this was the utility's current supply versus demand situation, that the utility had entered into mid- to long-range planning for future DSM programs to assist them in meeting higher energy demands in the future.

f. For surveyed utilities with ongoing programs targeted at commercial/industrial customers, the predominant issues bearing on the scope, content, and impact of the programs were:

- Peak customer demand versus plant peak energy generating capacity
- Customer category/market and level of energy consumption (e.g., commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential)
- Electrical demand pattern (peak versus offpeak consumption)
- End-use of energy (e.g., lighting, heating, cooling, or process)
- Fuel types used by systems (e.g., electricity, gas, renewables)
- Targeted technologies and equipment (e.g., high efficiency HVAC systems and appliances)
- Targeted situations (retrofit, new construction, or replacement)
- System operating efficiency minimums, standards, and targets, and
- Upper limits on total dollar amount of rebate offers to a single customer.

g. Typically, DSM programs were developed and offered by utilities for these five basic customer categories: residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and institutional/municipal. These categories are briefly defined below. Since the Army sites addressed in the study fell in the commercial and industrial customer categories, evaluation of rebate offers centered on the programs directed at these two customer categories.

Residential: This classification applies to customers purchasing electric power or natural gas for household use. Households are usually further categorized as single- or multi-family dwellings.

Commercial: This classification applies to customers purchasing electric power or natural gas for use in retail businesses such as retail stores, restaurants, warehouses, and lodging.

Industrial: This classification applies to customers purchasing electric power or natural gas for use in manufacturing businesses, plants, and mining operations.

Agricultural: This classification applies to customers purchasing electric power or natural gas for use in agricultural businesses such as growing crops, raising livestock, and pumping water for irrigation.

Institutional, municipal, and nonprofit: This classification applies to customers purchasing electric power or natural gas for nonresidential businesses not identified elsewhere such as schools, colleges, hospitals, and other institutions.

h. The descriptions of typical DSM programs/services offered by utilities to customers presented in the section were derived from the Energy Efficiency Resource Directory: A Guide to Utility Programs, September 1992, and utility publications. The basic types of incentive programs identified in the survey as typically offered by utilities to commercial and industrial customers are described below.

(1) Prescriptive Rebate Programs. These programs are to encourage commercial and industrial customers to purchase and install energy efficient equipment, typically in the areas of lighting, cooling, heating, refrigeration, and motors. Rebates are offered in a prescriptive format in which the utility pre-selects energy efficiency measures that are economically attractive to both utility and customer. The customer decides which, if any, measures to purchase and install. The utility pays the rebate after proof of ECO installation is provided. The utility often sets minimum efficiency levels for prescriptive measures which exceed local, state, and Federal building codes and standards. Customers often participate in these programs when faced with immediate equipment replacement decisions resulting from equipment failure, obsolescence, or a desire to cut costs through energy efficiency retrofit measures, as was the case scenario for REEP. The amount of some rebate offers was fixed, but in most instances varied according to factors considering system power consumption and energy efficiency levels. An example of a typical fixed prescriptive rebate offer made by Southern California Edison was a flat \$20 for each room occupancy sensor the customer installs. Examples of variable prescriptive rebate offers for installing efficient motors by Niagara Mohawk and Baltimore Gas and Electric (BG&E) are presented in Tables F-2 and F-3, respectively. As shown, the amount of rebate offered varies depending upon the size and efficiency of the motor. For larger motors (60 horse power and above), BG&E rebates also depend on the intended end-use of motors. Larger rebate amounts are offered for replacement motors than for plant expansion motors. The additional amount is offered for existing motors as inducement to swapout (retrofit) older, less efficient motors. The increased amount helps the customer defray labor cost and is indicative of BG&E's strong commitment to DSM as a cost effective means of meeting customer energy demands.

(2) Customized Incentive Programs. Utilities offer customer rebates for purchasing and installing energy efficient equipment chosen by customers to meet their unique energy needs. These programs are flexible and tailored to accommodate individual customer-selected energy efficiency measures on a site-specific basis and are generally targeted to nonresidential customers. Because of the diversity among building types and energy end-uses found among nonresidential customers, each participant's customized measures/rebate package is usually unique. Typically, a number of measures are preselected by the customer in consultation with the utility or the utilities' engineering services contractor and approved by the utility. During this process, the utility establishes a rebate offer amount for implementing the custom designed energy package based upon an evaluation of the economic impact upon current and future utility operations. While customized rebate program offers were available at some sites to augment savings from prescriptive rebate program measures, it was not possible to estimate the potential for these rebates because of the customized features of the program. It was observed that the potential customized rebate amount for some sites may be greater than the total amount of potential prescriptive rebates offered for qualifying ECO at the same site.

Table F-2 . Cash Rebates Offered by Niagara Mohawk for Installing High Efficiency Motors

Motor horsepower	Minimum eligible nominal efficiency %	High efficiency motors rebate \$
1	84	35
1.5	84	35
2	85	35
3	86	35
5	87	40
7.5	89	60
10	90	80
15	90	120
20	91	160
25	93	200
30	93	240
40	93.6	320
50	94	400
60	94.1	480
75	94.5	600
100	94.5	800
125	95	1000
150	95	1200
200	95.4	1600
250	95.8	2000
300	95.8	2400
350	95.8	2800
400	95.8	3200

Table F-3. Cash Rebates Offered by Baltimore Gas and Electric for Installing High Efficiency Motors

Size (hp)	Minimum Required efficiency	Rebate		
		(TEFC)		(ODP)
		Replacement motors	Plant expansion motors	
1	82.5%	\$40		\$40
1.5	84.0%	\$50		\$50
2	84.0%	\$50		\$50
3	87.5%	\$70		\$70
5	87.5%	\$70		\$70
7.5	89.5%	\$90		\$90
10	89.5%	\$110		\$110
15	91.0%	\$150		\$150
20	91.0%	\$170		\$170
25	92.4%	\$220		\$220
30	92.4%	\$260		\$260
40	93.0%	\$360		\$360
50	93.0%	\$470		\$470
60	93.6%	\$550	\$490	\$300
75	94.1%	\$800	\$550	\$320
100	94.5%	\$1100	\$890	\$400
125	94.5%	\$2200	\$1500	\$530
150	95.0%	\$3000	\$1600	\$730
200	95.0%	\$3200	\$2000	\$1050
250	95.0%	\$3400	\$2200	\$2300

(3) New Construction Programs. Utilities typically offered rebates for installation of energy efficiency measures in new nonresidential buildings, most often commercial buildings. New construction offers opportunities to design and install energy efficient measures from the ground up that would be impractical to install in existing structures. To qualify for rebates, energy efficiency of equipment and practices must exceed existing government standards and codes for commercial buildings. In addition to rebates, utilities often provide co-funding for design studies and engineering assistance when building plans are modified to incorporate energy efficient measures.

(4) Energy Audit Programs. Utilities offer customers free energy audits conducted by utility personnel or contracted architectural/engineering firms. The purpose of energy audits is to identify energy efficiency opportunities which may exist with regard to facilities, equipment, and processes. If the customer subsequently decides to implement some or all the opportunities, they would likely qualify for a cash rebate under the prescriptive or customized program.

(5) Maintenance/Tune-Up Programs. Utilities offer customers incentives to implement relatively low cost tune-up and maintenance measures designed to improve energy efficiency. These generally include such measures as HVAC adjustments, weatherization, motor tune-ups, condenser coil cleaning, fixture cleaning, and low cost lighting measures.

i. Generally, DSM program incentive offers were equally available within the terms of the offer to all utility customers falling within the general customer category. However, in some instances, utilities were found to restrict offers to a more select group of customers falling within the category. For example, one utility limited offers to only hospitals and schools. In another instance, a utility which serviced customers in both Idaho and Illinois limited residential incentive offers to its Idaho customers because the Illinois utility commission declined to approve the offers for Illinois customers.

j. The dynamics of some DSM programs examined during the study were such that it was possible only to gauge the broad economic impact that would result from investment in study ECO. While precise impacts could not be uniformly measured, reasonable estimates of probable cash rebate savings for some ECO measures could be derived. These rebates are conservative estimates supported by detailed examinations of the actual DSM programs which were being operated by the utilities at the time the REEP Study was conducted. Table F-4 identifies the estimated cash rebates by ECO which were found to be available. These estimates were derived solely from prescriptive program offers and exclude additional rebate offers which would be available under customized rebate programs. The total potential rebate estimate of \$12,142,000 associated with implementing study ECO is conservative. If all study ECO measures were implemented, the rebate amount which could reasonably be expected to accrue would likely be more than twice this estimated amount if additional rebate incentives offered for customized programs and additional savings accruing from DSM program special rate offers could be considered.

Table F-4. Estimates of Cash Rebates (for the 49 Sites) Resulting from Utility Prescriptive Rebate Offers

ECO	Total rebate offer (K)
2X4 Fluorescent lighting w/electronic ballast	5,471
Compact fluorescent lighting	1,988
Exit lighting	249
Occupancy sensors	341
Motors	1640
Programmable thermostats	245
High efficiency gas furnace	321
Cool storage	1237
Ceiling insulation	31
Window film	20
Blown-in wall insulation	136
Gas heat pump	462
Total	\$12,142

k. Generally, prescriptive programs operated by servicing utilities did not include rebate offers for the ECO measures identified below. However, several of these measures would qualify to receive rebates under selected utility customized rebate programs.

- Modular boilers
- Reflective roof membrane
- Water heater blankets
- Nominal efficiency gas furnace
- Flue dampers with electronic ignition
- Manhole sump repairs
- Gas chillers
- Digital control panels

l. Survey findings indicated that the economic impact of ongoing DSM programs would serve to make an Army energy efficiency investment package more economically attractive than is portrayed by the overall study results presented in Chapter 3. Conservatively estimated, additional Army cost savings (the term "cost savings" is used here to denote the impact of cash rebates since they were considered as eventual dollar offsets to ECO investments) of \$12.1 million, above the savings levels identified for the base case in Chapter 3, would accrue from utility DSM programs. This added cost savings would be substantially higher if the savings impacts of customized rebate and special rate offers were considered.

APPENDIX G
SPONSOR'S COMMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT
 800 ARMY PENTAGON
 WASHINGTON DC 20310-0600



DAIM-FDF-U (11-27)

29 DEC 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR US ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY,
 ATTN: CSCA-FSR(5-5d), 8120 WOODMONT AVENUE,
 BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814-2797

SUBJECT: Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) Study

1. Reference memorandum, CSCA-FSR(5-5d), 2 November 1993, SAB.
2. Referenced memorandum requested us to evaluate, review, and comment on the REEP study draft report.
3. Enclosure i is a completed evaluation of the REEP report as requested by your office and required by AR5-5.
4. My point of contact for this action is Qaiser Toor, DAIM-FDF-U, COMM (703) 355-2026, DSN 345-2026.

Encl

for J C Meuig
 JOHN H. LITTLE
 Major General, GS
 Assistant Chief of Staff
 for Installation Management

STUDY CRITIQUE

(This document may be modified to add more space for responses to questions.)

1. Are there any editorial comments? No If so, please list on a separate page and attach to the critique sheet.
2. Identify any key issues planned for analysis that are not adequately addressed in the report. Indicate the scope of the additional analysis needed. None

3. How can the methodology used to conduct the study be improved?

No change

4. What additional information should be included in the study report to more clearly demonstrate the bases for the study findings? No change

5. How can the study findings be better presented to support the needs of both action officers and decisionmakers? No change

6. How can the written material in the report be improved in terms of clarity of presentation, completeness, and style? No change

STUDY CRITIQUE (continued)

7. How can figures and tables in the report be made more clear and helpful?
No change

8. In what way does the report satisfy the expectations that were present when the work was directed? Report provides excellent and very useful documentation of the REEP Study.

In what ways does the report fail to satisfy the expectations?

None

9. How will the findings in this report be helpful to the organization which directed that the work be done? The analytical capability developed and demonstrated in the REEP Study significantly enhances HQDA leadership's ability to manage the Army's energy program and policy.

If they will not be helpful, please explain why not.

Not applicable

10. Judged overall, how do you rate the study? (circle one)

Poor

Fair

Average

Good

Excellent

A landmark piece of work!

APPENDIX H
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GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND SHORT TERMS

AMCCOM	Ammunition and Chemical Command
AR	Army regulation
ASAILE	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics, and Environment
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAA	US Army Concepts Analysis Agency
CENET	US Army Corps of Engineers National Energy Team
CERL	US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CONUS	continental United States
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DSM	demand side management
ECAM	Energy Conservation and Management Program
ECIP	Energy Conservation Investment Program
ECO	energy conservation opportunity (ies)
EPACT	Energy Policy Act of 1992
EO	Executive Order
FOMOA	Force Modernization Analyzer
FY	fiscal year
GOCO	government-owned, contractor-operated
GSA	General Services Administration
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HVAC	heating, ventilation, air conditioning
IAW	in accordance with
kW	kilowatt(s)
LCC	life cycle cost
LSCIP	Labor-Saving Capital Investment Program
MACOM	major Army command
Mbtu	million British thermal units
MCA	Military Construction, Army
MILCON	military construction
MOF	model objective functions
NPR	National Performance Review
OMA	Operations and Maintenance, Army
OPA	Other Procurement, Army
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSL	Optimization Subroutine Library
PAA	Procurement of Ammunition, Army
PCIP	Productivity Capital Investment Program
PECIP	Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment Program
PIF	Productivity Investment Funding
PIP	Product Improvement Program
PPBES	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System
QRA	quick reaction analysis
QRIP	Quick Return of Investment Program
RDA	Research, Development, and Acquisition
REEP	Renewable and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) Study
REESIN	Renewables and Energy Efficiency Sustainable Investment (REESIN) QRA

RIM	REEP Investment Model
SEER	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Rating
SERDP	Strategic Environment for Research and Development Program
SES	Shared Energy Savings
STON	short ton
TOA	total obligational authority
US	United States
USC	United States Code